WORLD SOCCER, FEBRUARY 1962

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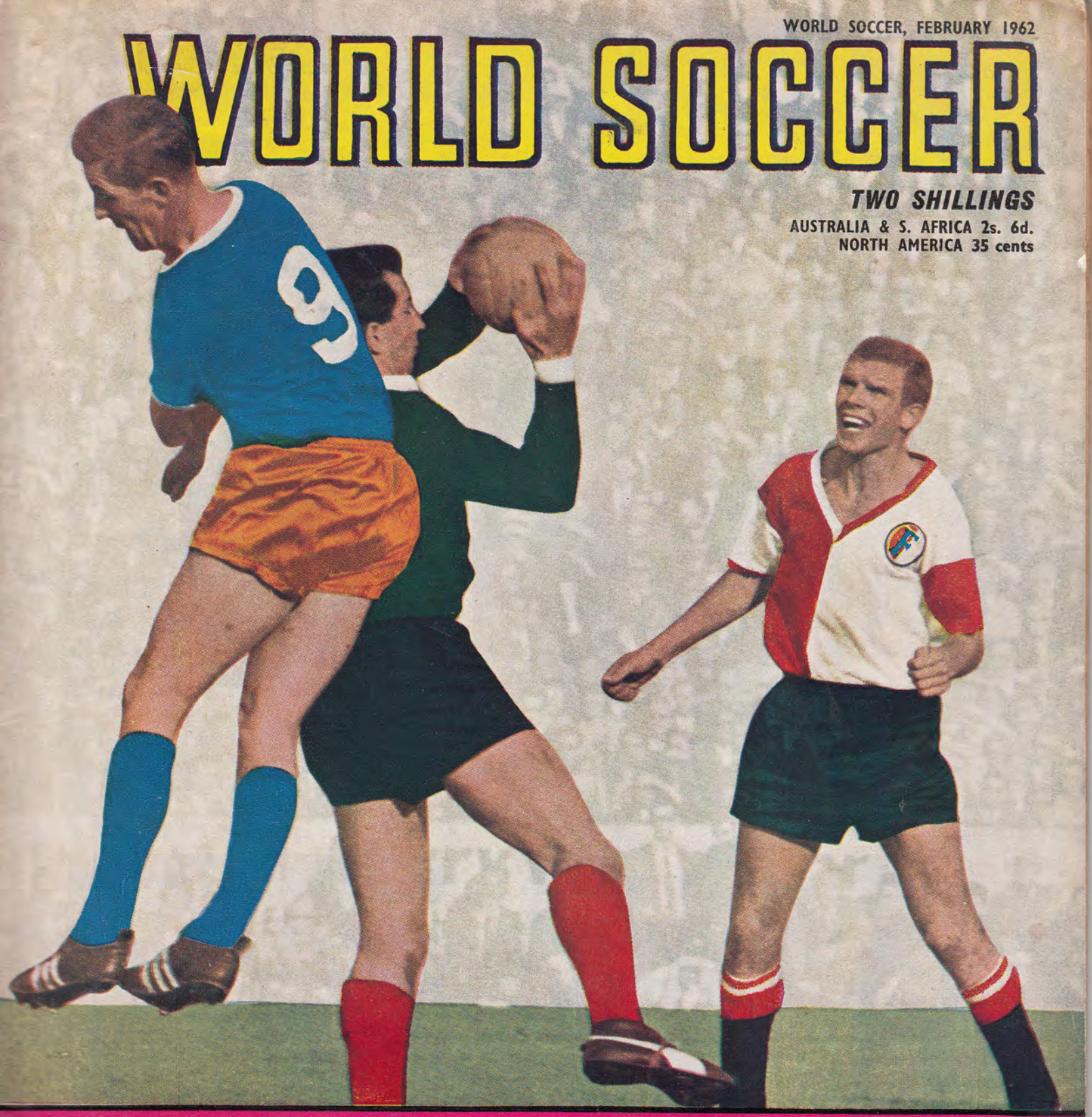

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THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

# World Soccer

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Associate Editors
GRAHAM PAYNE JACK ROLLIN
Editorial and Advertisement Director ROBERT J. BOLLE

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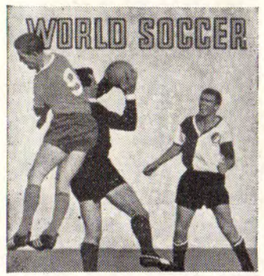


### This month's front cover . . .

**Feijenoord goalkeeper Pieters Graafland clears an attack from Cees Groot of Ajax in an action from the Dutch First Division game in Amsterdam which Feyenoord won 3-1. The winners of course were the Dutch champions last season and were eliminated from the European Cup by Tottenham.**

### what to look for in next month's edition

**The March issue of "World Soccer" will include a player portrait of the outstanding French international of past years in Roger Marche by Eric Batty, an article on the European Nations Cup by Roger Macdonald and other features covering Hamburg, the crack West German club, the country of Egypt and news from other soccer places as far apart as South America and Northern Rhodesia. All the regular contributors are in the next issue of "World Soccer," so place your order now.**

FEBRUARY WORLD SOCCER 1962
VOL. 2 No. 5

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# Some top six clubs in the International Leagues

**AUSTRIA**

| | Pld. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Linz | 12 | 21 |
| Ask | 12 | 21 |
| Austria | 12 | 20 |
| Sport Club | 13 | 16 |
| Rapid | 12 | 15 |
| Graz AK | 13 | 15 |

**BELGIUM**

| | Pld. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| SC Anderlecht | 14 | 24 |
| Standard | 14 | 21 |
| FC Bruges | 14 | 19 |
| La Gantoise | 14 | 18 |
| Beerschot | 14 | 16 |
| FC Liege | 14 | 16 |

**EIRE**

| | Pld. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Shelbourne | 6 | 10 |
| Drumcondra | 6 | 10 |
| Shamrock Rovers | 6 | 9 |
| Cork Celtic | 6 | 8 |
| St. Patricks Athletic | 6 | 8 |
| Waterford | 6 | 7 |

**ENGLAND**

| | Pld. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Burnley | 22 | 32 |
| Everton | 24 | 30 |
| Tottenham | 23 | 29 |
| Ipswich | 24 | 29 |
| West Ham | 24 | 29 |
| Arsenal | 24 | 27 |

**GREECE**

| | Pld. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Panathinaikos | 11 | 32 |
| Aek | 11 | 29 |
| Apollon | 11 | 27 |
| Fostir | 11 | 26 |
| Paok | 11 | 26 |
| Olympikos | 11 | 24 |

**HOLLAND**

| | Pld. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Feijenoord | 15 | 25 |
| Ajax | 15 | 22 |
| PSV | 15 | 21 |
| Blauw Wit | 15 | 19 |
| Willem II | 15 | 18 |
| Fortuna '54 | 15 | 16 |

**HUNGARY**

| | Pld. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Vasas | 12 | 17 |
| Dorog | 12 | 16 |
| Tatabanya | 12 | 15 |
| Bp. Honved | 12 | 14 |
| MTK | 12 | 14 |
| U. Dozsa | 12 | 13 |

**ITALY**

| | Pld. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Inter. Milan | 16 | 25 |
| Fiorentina | 16 | 22 |
| Bologna | 16 | 21 |
| Milan | 16 | 20 |
| Torino | 16 | 20 |
| Roma | 16 | 19 |

**MALTA**

| | Pld. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Valletta | 4 | 8 |
| Floriana | 4 | 8 |
| Sliema Wanderers | 4 | 5 |
| Hibernians | 4 | 3 |
| Birkirkara | 4 | 3 |
| St. Georges | 4 | 2 |

**PORTUGAL**

| | Pld. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Sporting | 9 | 15 |
| Porto | 9 | 13 |
| Belenenses | 9 | 11 |
| Benfica | 9 | 11 |
| Atletico | 9 | 11 |
| CUF | 9 | 11 |

**RUMANIA**

| | Pld. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Petrolul | 10 | 15 |
| St. Rosu | 9 | 14 |
| Din. Bukuresti | 10 | 14 |
| Progresul | 10 | 13 |
| Dinamo Bacau | 10 | 10 |
| Minerul | 10 | 10 |

**SCOTLAND**

| | Pld. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Dundee | 16 | 28 |
| Celtic | 16 | 22 |
| Kilmarnock | 16 | 20 |
| Rangers | 14 | 19 |
| Motherwell | 16 | 19 |
| Partick | 16 | 19 |

**SPAIN**

| | Pld. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Real Madrid | 13 | 24 |
| At. Madrid | 13 | 19 |
| Zaragoza | 13 | 18 |
| Barcelona | 13 | 15 |
| Valencia | 13 | 14 |
| Betis | 13 | 14 |

**SWITZERLAND**

| | Pld. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Servette | 14 | 21 |
| Lausanne | 14 | 19 |
| Lucerne | 14 | 17 |
| Chaux-de-Fonds | 14 | 16 |
| Grasshoppers | 14 | 16 |
| Zurich | 14 | 15 |

**WEST GERMANY**
**Berlin**

| | Pld. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Tasmania | 15 | 27 |
| Hertha BSC | 14 | 25 |
| Tennis Borussia | 14 | 17 |
| BFC Sudring | 14 | 13 |
| Spandauer SV | 14 | 12 |
| Viktoria 89 | 14 | 11 |

**North**

| | Pld. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburger SV | 15 | 26 |
| Werder Bremen | 15 | 22 |
| VfV Hildesheim | 15 | 20 |
| FC St. Pauli | 15 | 19 |
| Eintr. Braunschweig | 15 | 19 |
| ASV Bergedorf 85 | 15 | 18 |

**South**

| | Pld. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Eintracht Frankfurt | 15 | 26 |
| FC Nurnberg | 15 | 21 |
| TSV Munchen 1860 | 15 | 18 |
| SSV Reutlingen | 15 | 17 |
| Kickers Offenbach | 15 | 17 |
| Bayern Munchen | 15 | 16 |

**South West**

| | Pld. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| FK Pirmasens | 15 | 25 |
| Bor. Neunkirchen | 15 | 23 |
| 1. FC Kaiserlauten | 15 | 21 |
| 1. FC Saarbrucken | 15 | 20 |
| Spfr. Saarbrucken | 15 | 16 |
| Tura Ludwigshafen | 15 | 15 |

**West**

| | Pld. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| FC Schalke 04 | 15 | 24 |
| FC Koln | 15 | 22 |
| Westferlia Herne | 15 | 21 |
| Preuben Munster | 15 | 21 |
| Schwarz-Weib-Essen | 15 | 19 |
| Viktoria Koln | 15 | 18 |

**YUGOSLAVIA**

| | Pld. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Partizan | 9 | 14 |
| Crvenazvezda | 9 | 12 |
| Vojodina | 9 | 11 |
| Rjeka | 9 | 10 |
| Dinamo | 9 | 9 |
| Sarajevo | 9 | 9 |

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# . . and classified results

**OCTOBER 8**

**South West Germany** (2) 7 (Fritzsche 2, Matischak 2, Weishaar 2, Kapitulski)
**Morocco** (0) 1 (Zinaya)
**South West Germany:** Kirsch; Neumann, Karl Schmidt; Melcher, (Halbzeit Rodler), Poganatz, Rohe; Haun, Fritzsche, Matischak, Kapitulski, Weishaar.
**Morocco:** Labied; Larbi, Jdidi; Tabari, Alaouih, Mustapha; Mohamed, Moulay, Krimom (Zinaya), Abdeslam, Allousch.

**OCTOBER 12**

**Chile** (1) 2 (Fouilloux, Moreno)
**Uruguay** (2) 3 (Pintos 2, Cubillas, L.)
**Chile:** Escuti; Eyzaguirre, Navarro (S.); Contreras, Sanchez (R.), Rojas (E.); Moreno, Fouilloux, Tobar, Ramirez, Sanchez (L.).
**Uruguay:** Dogliotti; Gonzalez, Soria; Goncalves, Troche, Cubillas (P.), Cubillas (L.), Silva, Sasias, Douskas, Pintos.

**OCTOBER 29**
**World Cup Match**

**Bulgaria** (2) 3 (Velitchkov, Diev, Yakimov)
**Finland** (1) 1 (Pietilainen)
**Bulgaria:** Naidenov; Rakarov, Kitov; Jetchev, Manolov, Velitchkov; Diev, Iliev, Jordanov, Yakimov, Kolev.
**Finland:** Naab; Jalava, Haahti; Lukander, Heinonen, Bernnanen; Pietilainen, Nupponen, Nurmi, Muoranen, Lyytikæinen.

**NOVEMBER 5**

**Poland** (2) 5 (Pohl 3, Gajda 2)
**Denmark** (0) 0
**Poland:** Szymkowiak; Szczepanski, Wozniak; Kowalski, Ozlizlo, Syski; Faber, Brychczy, Gajda, Pohl, Lentner.
**Denmark:** Gaardhoje; Hansen (G.), Jensen (P.); Hansen (B.), Madsen (J.), Jensen (E.); Hansen (J.), Danielsen, Enoksen, Sorensen (J.), Rasmussen (E.).

**NOVEMBER 12**
**World Cup Match**

**Bulgaria** (0) 1 (Iliev)
**France** (0) 0
**Bulgaria:** Naidenov; Rakarov, Methodiev; Dimov, Dimitrov, Kovatchev; Diev, Iliev, Yakimov, Kolev, Debarski.
**France:** Bernard; Wendling, Rodzik; Maryan, Lerond, Ferrier; Quillas, Muller, Mahi, Fulgenzy, Peyroche.

**NOVEMBER 18**

**Argentina** (0) 1 (Belen)
**Russia** (2) 2 (Ponedelnik, Ivanov)
**Argentina:** Roma; Ramos Delgado, Simeone; Griguci, Vidal, Sacchi; Corbatta, Pissuti, Artime, Sanfilippo, Belen.
**Russia:** Yachin; Dubinsky, Ostraovsky; Voronin, Maslenkin, Netto; Metreveli, Ivanov, Ponedelnik, Khusainov, Meski.

**NOVEMBER 22**

**England** (1) 1 (Charlton)
**Ireland** (0) 1 (McIlroy)
**England:** Springett; Armfield, Wilson; Robson, Swan, Flowers; Douglas, Byrne, Crawford, Haynes, Charlton.
**Northern Ireland:** Hunter; Magill, Elder; Blanchflower, Neill, Nicholson; Bingham, Barr (H.), McAdams, McIlroy, McLaughlin.

**Chile** (0) 0
**Russia** (0) 1 (Manoshin)
**Chile:** Escuti; Eyzaguirre, Navarro; Contreras, Sanchez, Rojas; Moreno, Toro, Landa, Sanchez, Ramirez.
**Russia:** Vaslanhenko; Chegoli, Ostrovski; Voronin, Malenski, Dahoshin; Metreveli, Ivanov, Ponedelnik, Yusainos (Manoshin), Meski.

**NOVEMBER 23**
**World Cup Match**

**Spain** (2) 3 (Marcelino, Di Stefano, Collar)
**Morocco** (1) 2 (Khalfi, Abdallah)
**Spain:** Araquistain; Rivilla, Callea; Zoco, Santamaria, Ruiz-Sosa; Aguirre, Del Sol, Di Stefano, Marcelino, Collar.
**Morocco:** Labied; Larbu, Djidi; Ibardi, Bettache, Abdallah; Khalfi, Mahjoub, Brahim, Azahar, Riahi.

**NOVEMBER 26**
**World Cup Match**

**South Korea** (0) 1 (Yoo Pan Soon)
**Yugoslavia** (2) 3 (Galic, Sekularac, Jerkovic)
**South Korea:** Ham Heung Chul; Kim Chung Suk, Kim Hong Bok; Kim San Hi, Kim Chang Ki, Yoo Kwan Janchung; Soon Chun Ki, Woo Sang Kwon, Moon Chung Sik, Cho Yoon Ok, Yoo Pan Soon.
**Yugoslavia:** Soskic; Durkovic, Jusufi; Radakovic, Nikolic, Vasovic; Cebinac, Sekularac, Jerkovic, Galic, Bego.

**NOVEMBER 29**
**World Cup Match**

**Czechoslovakia** (0) 4 (Hledik, Pluskal, Pospichal, Kvasnak)
**Scotland** (0) 2 (St. John 2)
**Czechoslovakia:** Schroif; Hledik, Tichy; Pluskal, Popluhar, Masopust; Pospichal, Scherer, Kvasnak, Kucera, Jelinek.
**Scotland:** Connachan; Hamilton, Caldow; Crerand, Ure, Baxter; Brand, White, St. John, Law, Robertson.

**Uruguay** (1) 1 (Cubillas)
**Russia** (2) 2 (Gusarov, Ponedelnik)
**Uruguay:** Maidana; Troche, Alvarez; Gonzales, Gonvalvez, De Souza; Cubillas, Silva, Sasia, Douka, Pintos.
**Russia:** Yachin; Dubinski, Voronin; Maslenkin, Ostrovsky, Netto; Metreveli, Ivanov, Ponedelnik, Gusarov, Meski.

**Holland Under-23** (1) 2 (Nunninga, Visschers)
**England Under-23** (1) 5 (Farmer 3, Hill, F., Byrne)
**Holland:** Van Zoghel; Flinkevleugel, Lazaroms; Borghuis, Villerius, Schrijvers; Bergholtz, Nunninga, Visschers, Van der Luijt, Van Miert.
**England:** Grummitt; Kirkup, Jones, Mullery, Labone, Moore; Hill (M.), Byrne, Farmer, Hill (F.), Le Flem.

● CONTINUED ON PAGE 33



**WORLD CUP QUALIFYING MATCHES**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 23: Spain | 3 | Morocco | 2 | grp. 9 |
| Nov. 26: S. Korea | 1 | Yugoslavia | 3 | ,, 10 |
| Nov. 29: Checho. | 4 | Scotland | 2 | ,, 8 |
| (Played in Brussels, Belgium) | | | | |
| Dec. 16: Bulgaria | 1 | France | 0 | ,, 2 |
| (Played in Milan, Italy) | | | | |

A new photograph of Erik Gaardhoje, the Esbjerg F.C. and Danish international goalkeeper. One top Continental Sports magazine has elected Denmark into twentieth position in a European International classification table for results in 1961. (Metelmann.)

**INTERNATIONAL POST-MORTEM**

**Each month on these pages we go back over the major internationals played since the last issue. The particular games featured are indicated at the head of the article for quick reference.**

**by GORDON JEFFERY**

# SIXTEEN QUALIFY

THE shouting and the tumult dies so far as all save sixteen of the football-playing nations of the world are concerned in World Cup matters and some of the captains with not a few of the team-managers and selectors will no doubt have departed before active participation in the 1966 Competition begins.

This qualifying competition ended in Milan on December 16 with the "decider" between France and Bulgaria—and France are left disconsolately surveying "what might have been" and parading endless recriminations at the national team selector, at the French administrators in general and at the Czech referee of the second match against Bulgaria played in Sofia on November 12. Perhaps this habit of looking backwards has been the main reason for France's decline. It is one thing—a useful thing—to analyse past mistakes and to remedy them; it is another thing—a useless thing—to dwell upon them! But Bulgaria-France at Milan comes last in chronological order of the World Cup matches under review and must take its place in the queue.

The first two matches played since last month's post-mortem were on paper "walk-overs" for the favourites Spain (against Morocco) and Yugoslavia (against South Korea, nominally the Asian Zone champions although, in fact, all they were asked to do was to defeat Japan—and the game is football not table-tennis!). Both results were as expected but the Moroccans showed that their good performance in the first match in Casablanca was no mere flash-in-the-pan nor the consequence of the Spanish players feeling out-of-touch in a strange land. The narrow margin of Spain's odd goal in five victory was the more remarkable in that Morocco's team-manager, Kader Firoud, only knew at a late hour that he would have at his disposal the majority of French League club players he needed. Mahjoub, Azbar, Khalfi, Bettache, Brahim and Tibari were all able to take their places in the line-up—but not unfortunately Akesbi, wanted by Reims for their mid-week match against the Racing Club of Paris the day prior to the International in Madrid. Reims, incidentally, lost that match by four goals to one despite the fact that RCP's 'keeper, Varini, was sent off the field after a clash with the same Hassan Akesbi.

Spain had no such selection worries but did make two changes from the side that had beaten Morocco one-nil in Casablanca—Calleja at left-back for Mestres and, largely it seems as a concession to "old-fashioned" Spaniards who feel there is a limit to the extent to which foreigners can represent another country in International play, Marcelino for Puskas at inside-left. Marcelino duly obliged by scoring the first goal. Despite the advantages Spain again looked less of a *team* than their opponents and although the individual excellence of players as Di Stefano of course, Del Sol, Aguirre, Santamaria and Zoco was often apparent, much needs to be done before Spain can be rated high in the list of possible World Cup winners. Indeed it is probably misleading to judge the Moroccans on their performances against Spain as being ready to take their place amongst the "top twenty"—above, say, Luxembourg and Finland and about equal with the Netherlands, Norway and East Germany is possibly a fair classification.

Spain's present rating can be seen in clearer light by their drawn match against France. In the same way Yugoslavia's form showed more significantly in their match against Austria than in the World Cup match against South Korea or in other matches they played whilst in the Far East. Goals by Galic, after sixteen minutes' play, and Sakularac, after half-an-hour, sent the Yugoslavs in at the interval content that the game was going according to plan and, since it would ultimately lead to Chile, their long journey was worthwhile. The South Koreans, however, were still prepared to fight for a possible third match and with only a little less than half-an-hour still to play outside-left, Yoo Pan Soon, reduced the arrears to send a record South Korean attendance of twenty-five thousand into roseate oriental dreams.

Their day has still to come. Jerkovic scored the Yugoslavs' third goal a minute from the end of the game—a pity because it would have been interesting next June to hear commentators reporting exciting passing movements between players of a team that lined up: Ham Heung Chul; Kim Chung Suk, Kim Hong Bok; Kim San Hi, Kim Chang Ki, Yoo Kwan Janchung; Soon Chun Ki, Woo Sang Kwon, Moon Chung Sik, Cho Yoon Ok and Yoo Pan Soon!

Next on the World Cup list came a return to serious combat with the third and decisive encounter between Scotland and the Czechs. Scotland were unfortunate in that neither of their wingers, the Rangers pair of Scott and Wilson, were fit for this vital match but they did have, despite earlier fears to the contrary, Denis Law released by Turin. And both sides had their masterful wing-halves—Crerand and Baxter for Scotland, and Pluskal and Masopust for the Czechs. There is little difference in greatness between these two pairs—at the moment in my view the greater experience of the Czechs just about gives them the edge; but on the day in Brussels there was a difference between the other midfield players with Scherer, the excellent Kvasnak and Kucera much more in command than White, St. John and Law. Law in particular seemed out of tune. Nobody on the field worked harder, no one appeared more determined to get to Chile but his ceaseless activity made little impression on the Czechs. Nothing disturbed the authority

*Continued overleaf*

# HOW THE WORLD'S MOST TALKED-ABOUT STAR SCORES A GOAL

**An exclusive film-strip sequence showing Brazil's Pele scoring a goal for Santos F.C. on his home ground at Vila Belmiro against Sporte Clube Corinthians Paulista during the Sao Paulo Championship. Pele (above) has just rounded Oreco (who was Orlando's deputy in the 1958 World Cup) and his drive leaves Brazil international goalkeeper Gilmar well beaten. Santos won 4-1. Corinthians are one of the "big clubs" of Brazil and have been Paulista (Sao Paulo) champions fifteen times since 1902. Santos have been winners six times since 1954.**



*Continued from previous page*

of their play: not the fact that Scotland took the lead with a St. John goal after thirty-eight minutes' play and held the advantage until right-back Hledik headed an equaliser after twenty minutes' play in the second half; not that St. John put the Scots in front again but two minutes later.

The Czechs played as if their victory was inevitable and, after equalising again in the eighty-second minute, pulled steadily ahead in the extra-time period—in the process confounding those who were arguing that the Czechs, assured of their superior goal-average, would be content with a draw. That fatal delusion may have seemed attractive to the French but the Czechs have the poise and the confidence of one of the world's top six teams at the moment.

The Bulgarians have not quite the same confidence but, facing the deciding match against France, they did not need it. This was a match—indeed a group of matches—that France lost rather than Bulgaria won—and they lost it before their players ran on to the pitch at Milan!

France more than any other European country during the World Cup Qualifying Competition have been unable to hit upon anything like a settled side. It is true they have been handicapped with injuries—notably to Fontaine and Kopa—but these do not account for all the myriad changes, the frequent permutations. Fortune has favoured them in that their most disappointing performances have all been in "friendly" Internationals and they were able to collect maximum points from their two qualifying matches against Finland and their home match against Bulgaria. A win or a draw against Bulgaria in the return match would have got them to Chile.

France, over-conscious of past shortcomings perhaps, went for the draw rather than the win. They can feel "robbed" that it was only in the last minute that the Bulgarians were able to get the ball past the Nimes goalkeeper, Bernard—the one consistent player of world calibre France have at the moment; that this goal followed a fiercely disputed free kick. But had France settled upon something like a definite national eleven months before they would have been more likely to have beaten or drawn with the Bulgarians in Sofia or, having failed there, been more confident of success on a neutral ground. Consider even the changes and permutations made in the team for the matches against (A) Finland on September 27, (B) Belgium on October 18 and (C) Bulgaria on November 12.

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| Goal: | Bernard, | Bernard, | Bernard. |
| R.B.: | Wendling, | Wendling, | Wendling. |
| L.B.: | Boucher, | Boucher, | Rodzik. |
| R.H.: | Muller, | Marcel, | Maryan. |
| C.H.: | Bieganski, | Lerond, | Lerond. |
| L.H.: | Lerond, | Vincent, | Ferrier. |
| O.R.: | Wieneski, | Kopa, | Guillas. |
| I.R.: | Marcel, | Mahi, | Muller. |
| C.F.: | Schultz, | Wiesneski, | Mahi. |
| I.L.: | Piantoni, | Van Sam, | Fulgenzy. |
| O.L.: | Faivre, | Faivre, | Peyroche. |

Before the vital "decider" on December 16, France had a "home" match against Spain on December 10. The defence that had all-but held out at Sofia was selected *en bloc* for this match but again the changes were rung in attack. Wiesneski returned at outside-right; Muller remained at inside-right; Skiba came in at centre-forward and Heutte at inside-left; and Van Sam, the inside-left in the dismal defeat by Belgium two months before, came back at outside-left.

The result—one-all—whilst it would scarcely have seemed to indicate that France had found the way to score goals, pleased the selectors sufficiently for them to immediately announce the same eleven for the match against Bulgaria. But a week is not enough. . . . At around ten minutes past three on Saturday, December 16, Kolev (nominally playing at inside-left) seized on a faulty French pass and, in the outside-left position, shrugged off the challenges of Maryan and Wendling and crossed the ball. Yakimov (nominally the outside-left) materialised in the inside-right position, brought the ball under control and shot towards the goal. Lerond stretching to intercept made enough contact to unhappily deflect the course of the ball which went into the net to the left of Bernard as the 'keeper dived towards the right. There was no further scoring and indeed France never looked more than eleven average club players brought together for a "scratch" game, so they—number three in the 1958 World Cup—join Sweden, then number two, in watching the 1962 Finals from afar!

Bulgaria, it need hardly be said, fielded substantially the same team that had won in Sofia—the one newcomer was the highly thought of young player Velitchkov. He played in his usual position of inside-right and there was a reshuffling of the other forwards (more apparent than real) with Debarski, the outside-left in the Sofia game, the odd man out.

# Chile shock Hungarians to the core

## POST MORTEM page two

**OTHER MATCHES**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 18: | Argentina | 1 | U.S.S.R. | 2 |
| Nov. 19: | Yugoslavia | 2 | Austria | 1 |
| Nov. 22: | England | 1 | N. Ireland | 1 |
| Nov. 22: | Chile | 0 | U.S.S.R. | 1 |
| Nov. 28: | Japan | 0 | Yugoslavia | 1 |
| Nov. 29: | Uruguay | 1 | U.S.S.R. | 2 |
| Dec. 6: | Indonesia | 1 | Yugoslavia | 5 |
| Dec. 9: | Chile | 5 | Hungary | 1 |
| Dec. 10: | France | 1 | Spain | 1 |

THE results of the three International matches played by the Soviet Union during their short tour of Latin America are listed in these Post-Mortem pages for possible future reference by readers but they are dealt with in detail in the South American Commentary elsewhere in this issue, and no further "inquest" is required.

Nor is there space to spare for comment on Yugoslavia's Far East matches about which in any case few details are yet to hand. The Yugoslavs' bill for taking their players and officials on the essential journey to Seoul for the World Cup match against South Korea was considerable and they were obviously eager to get in a few more matches whilst in that part of the world. The two games against Japan and Indonesia seem rightly to qualify for consideration as full Internationals and are therefore listed above. But they have not much more significance than the two matches the Yugoslavs also played against representative Hong-Kong XIs. Both these incidentally, like the Internationals, ended in Yugoslav wins—by 2-1 and 6-1.

Of much wider significance are the Yugoslavia-Austria and Chile-Hungary matches, and, to a lesser extent than either of those, however, England-N. Ireland and France-Spain.

I have to confess to a reluctance at admitting Austria to the top European ranking many other European football writers have awarded them. I agree that the Austrians would have been serious contenders for a

*Continued overleaf*





*Continued from previous page*

place in the World Cup finals had they entered and have probably cursed themselves for opting out. It is necessary, however, to recall that their recent run of success has come at a time when many of their opponents were "looking towards Chile", and their matches with Austria were useful and important only in relation to World Cup plans. England, for example, played their match against Austria last May as the last of three Internationals in a single week as a deliberate attempt to rehearse their players in the sort of experience they will have to meet in Chile—matches against sides with different methods of play with but two or three days between the matches.

Would the result (Austria 3 England 1) have been the same had England trained for that specific match? Or had it been the first or the second and not the third of their three matches? Or had they not included players not with any thought of strengthening the team but for the essential purpose of giving them this type of match experience?

### AT FIRST GLANCE

The Soviet Union won the first European Nations Cup in July, 1960. In September they lost to Austria by three goals to one. On paper and at first glance the conclusion seemed to be that the Austrians were superior to the European Champions but Russia's concern was—the European Nations Cup having been won—with the World Cup and the team that played against Austria included five players who had not been in the Nations Cup-winning team of only six weeks before!

All this is not to seek to prove that the present Austrian side is not a good one. Their victories over Hungary confirm this because the ancient rivalry between those two counries makes all their meetings serious affairs. So for that matter are the less-frequent matches between Austria and Yugoslavia and the encounter of November 19 was a typical hard-fought affair with the victory only narrowly going to the Yugoslavs. It was, however, a deserved victory and promises more for the Yugoslavs' chances in Chile than their Far East matches against minor countries.

The point I was labouring about the past Austrian successes was that results looked at in isolation and without reference to circumstances can be misleading. When I heard the result Chile 5 Hungary 1 and before any details of the match had reached me, I felt that closer inspection might throw up some explanation other than the obvious one that the Chileans on the day were superior to the Hungarians. I had heard that the Hungarian team manager, Lajos Baroti, was not entirely satisfied with the progress or the present form of his current international players and that he was looking for newcomers. Perhaps the team playing against Chile included several of these?

### THE LINE-UPS

In fact the Hungarian line-up was: Grosics; Matrai, Dalnoki; Bundsak, Sipos, Solymosi; Gorocs, Zvik, Albert, Tichy and Fenyvesi. Of those only Bundsak and Zvik were not among the sixteen Hungarians who have played in the World Cup Qualifying matches.

Chile's team on the other hand was: Escuti; Valdes, Lepe; Rodriguez, Cruz, Sepulveda; Moreno, Toro, Landa, Fouilloux and Sanchez.

This differs significantly from the line-up against the Soviet Union (see South American Commentary). Although the forwards had failed to score against the Russians there

# England and Spain need to improve

## POST MORTEM page three

was only one change in personnel—Fouilloux, a player of considerable International experience, coming in at inside-left—and one positional change—Lionel Sanchez moving from inside-left to outside-left. Only the goalkeeper, Escuti, however, retained his place in the defence. Previous International players like Valdes and Rodriguez came back at right-back and right-half; Lepe and Cruz, both of Santiago Morning, appeared at left-back and centre-half and Sepulveda, for a long time the sole non-international in Universidad de Chile's defence, at left-half.

It is early days with little evidence to make any rash predictions about Chile's prospects in the Finals but there was no doubt about their all-round superiority over the Hungarians. Landa opened the scoring after 23 minutes, Fouilloux made it two ten minutes later. Sanchez scored three minutes after the interval and got his second goal from a penalty ten minutes later, and Sepulveda had put the Chileans five goals in the lead before Tichy got Hungary's "consolation" goal from the penalty spot.

The Chilean changes makes direct comparison of little value but the fact remains that it was substantially the same forward line that scored five against Hungary that had failed to pierce the Russian defence! On the other hand this effective victory confirms the Russian experience that, at the moment, the Chileans are playing on a par with both Argentina and Uruguay.

All of which needs to be noted by the two other World Cup finalists involved in the "Other Matches" listed—England and Spain. Both of these featured in one-all matches against countries, N. Ireland and France respectively, whom they should, if they are to make much impression in Chile next June, have decisively beaten. For Spain the problem is to build a national *team* with the same team-play that has made Real Madrid the most successful of all club sides in recent years. For England the problem could be almost the reverse. Against N. Ireland, as previously against Portugal, it seemed that the individual players set out to play according to pre-determined plans and were slow to appreciate that the pattern of play did not fit the plans and reluctant (I cannot believe them to be incapable) to change their method. They no longer were able to gain and to hold the direction of the game and the fact that they seemed against N. Ireland to have command in midfield was only because the Irish were happy to let the English dawdle whilst they built up their own defence!

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# NORTHERN RHODESIA'S BIG DREAM

**by C. HOLBROOK**
***Hon. Sec. of Nth. Rhodesia F.A.***

NINETEEN-SIXTY-ONE will, in future years, be looked back upon as the most momentous of all in the short history of Northern Rhodesia soccer, and it is hoped, the beginning of the long road to world recognition. To get merely an inkling of the radical advances made during that year of destiny, one must get a clear picture of the state of the game in a country which extends for a length of close on six hundred miles, and is mainly populated on the line of rail.

Broken Hill, which has provided the executive officers ever since the national body was formed in 1929, was the first town to form an association in the year 1922. After that other district associations were formed at Livingstone, Lusaka (the present capital) and on the Copperbelt, where is found the bulk of the population. Today, the 75,000 European population of the territory supplies twenty-five clubs with a membership of almost nine hundred.

You will note perhaps, that the references so far have been to European players and clubs only, but this does not mean that the Africans of Northern Rhodesia have been left cold by the most international of all sports. The reverse is decidedly the case. It can be stated without fear of contradiction that soccer is the one sport which has made a really solid impact on the African population, and it is believed in many quarters, with a great deal of concrete evidence, that their enthusiasm for the game exceeds that shown by the Europeans.

African soccer with more players participating than Europeans, had formerly been controlled by the Northern Rhodesia African Football Association until 1960, and up until then there had been little or no link with the European body. However, that year heralded the first step forward towards a truly national controlling body when the African Association was granted associate membership to the Northern Rhodesia F.A. with one vote on the Council.

### REAL PROGRESS

But last year brought real progress. The African Association made application for full membership for its clubs and players to the N.R.F.A. and when their application was accepted, the national African Association automatically became defunct. When the new season starts in March, all African players and clubs will be registered with the one single controlling body, the Northern Rhodesia F.A., and will enjoy the same rights and privileges as their European counterparts.

The full principle of non-discrimination in soccer was implemented during the latter part of the 1961 season, when a multi-racial trial match was staged in the Copperbelt, from which the first truly representative Northern Rhodesia national team was selected. The team, which was made up of both European and African players, played matches with a Rhodesia and Nyasaland Football League XI and the City of Lusaka F.C. The national selection committee make-up was also overhauled, and was evenly balanced between European and African selectors under the chairmanship of the national President. The harmony evidenced at those meetings were regarded as unique at the time—a happy augury for the future.

### WIDER HORIZONS

Another instance of the wider horizons in view was the formation of a National League, in which only the better teams of the territory will participate. South African's experience in this field has conclusively proved that this sort of competition leads to a much higher soccer standard, and bearing in mind that the teams will be composed of Europeans and Africans with some semi-professionalism, the soccer public seem assured of a better bill of fare in the new season.

The other vital link in the chain of concern to officials is that of providing coaches, and the aim here is to eventually import an English coach or two for a season's duration. Finances is the stumbling block at the moment, but with the Association's balance sheet looking healthier year by year, the time may soon be ripe when this all-important step can be taken.

Northern Rhodesia football, which until last year was strictly amateur, is well known to overseas clubs and players. Since the war, Bishop Auckland, Newcastle, Wolves, Preston, the F.A., Bolton, Blackpool and Israel have all delighted large crowds with their superior brand of football, and while the local amateurs did well to hold Bolton Wanderers to a 3-5 defeat in 1959, probably their best feat of all was the goalless draw with Israel in 1954.

### BIG STARS

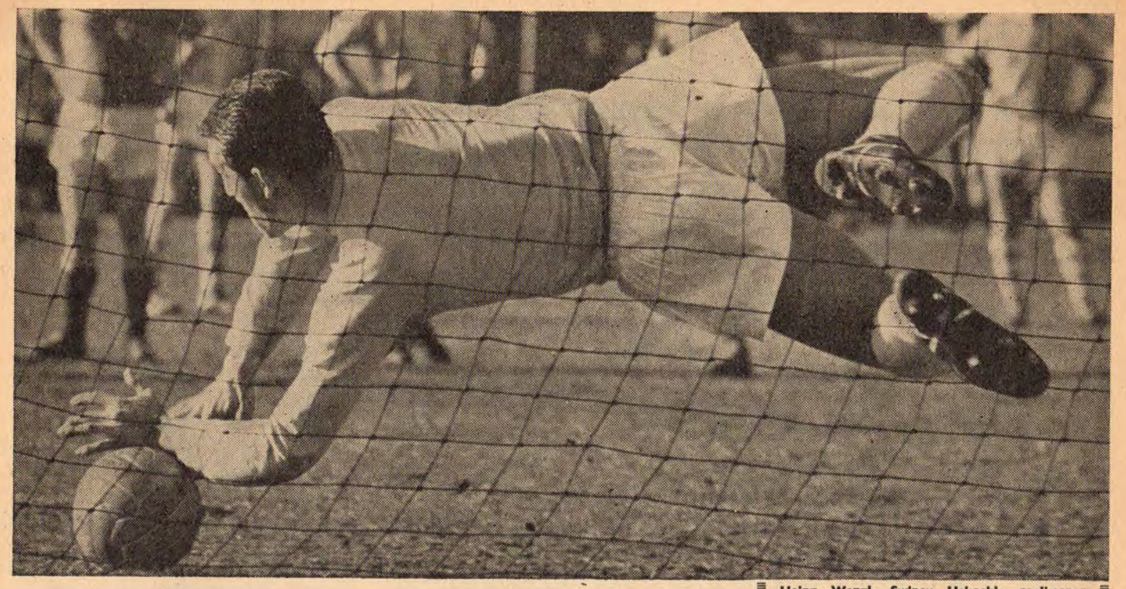
The mercurial Stan Matthews has graced the Northern Rhodesia scene both in 1955 and 1960, and in 1956 Tom Finney undertook a six week tour for coaching, ending with an appearance in the national XI against Katanga, our northern neighbours. Not surprisingly, he scored all three goals.

Hopes that a new soccer era is about to dawn are exceedingly high, and with the influx of many talented African players into the overall pattern, the optimism is fully justified. It remains to be seen how fast the standards improve before an entry on to the world football stage can be made.

But such an adventurous and deserved step forward cannot, in any case, be too far removed. All Northern Rhodesia impatiently awaits it.

HSV Hamburg's Klaus Stuermer (left) their international inside-forward, is wanted by many of Europe's top clubs, especially some from Italy and France, but, at the time of writing, no transfer has been arranged. (Metelmann.)





Heinz Wenzl, Sydney Hakoah's goalkeeper saves a feeble penalty in an Australian League match against Budapest, South Sydney. Wenzl's former club, F.C. Admira of Vienna is still demanding a £1,035 fee for their ex-star.

**ANDREW DETTRÉ** *reveals that Australia is ready to have its suspension rectified*

# AUSTRALIA COURTS F.I.F.A.

AFTER two years the outlaw tired and yearned for respectability or, at least, what American mobsters call a "legitimate" status.

Australia, suspended some two years ago by F.I.F.A. for "poaching" European players without proper clearances, seems hellbent to have this affair rectified. The events that led to this are worth recalling.

About a month ago dissatisfaction with the ruling Australian Soccer Association Ltd. reached an all-time high. The various State bodies, increasingly critical of the meddle and the muddle of the Association, seemed to be ripe for a revolt.

This was started off by Sydney which can claim to have the most efficient and progressive State association in Australia. A handful of men, including Chairman Dr. Henry Seamonds, Vice-President Tommy Grimson, Secretary Bob Clark and delegate to the Australian organisation, Bob Walker, initiated among the six states a break-away move from the Association. These men travelled far and wide across this vast continent and, in the best traditions of electioneering politicos, persuaded the local bodies to join them in the revolt.

Several hurried meetings later a quickly organised convention in Sydney finally declared, early November, the formation of the Australian Federation of Soccer Clubs (A.F.S.C.), set up to succeed the stagnant old Association.

One of the first things the A.F.S.C. will do is to claim to be the ruling Australian soccer body and gain recognition as such overseas. Naturally, having the F.I.F.A. suspension lifted plays a dominant part in the A.F.S.C.'s plans.

This, however, despite the good intentions, may not be as easy as it looks. At present Austrian and Dutch clubs demand, through the F.I.F.A., more than £A40,000 for some 26 players who, they allege, were "poached" by Australian clubs without transfer fees.

Some of the demands, particularly those of the Austrian clubs, can be termed as reasonable as they seek, even for former internationals such as Baumgartner, Jaros and Tamandl, about £2,000 apiece. However, the Dutch shoot for the stars and their calculations appear to be based more on reprisal than common sense.

Regardless how eventually the two warring parties will agree on the final sum, it is accepted in Sydney that something has got to be paid. This is the price of getting back to F.I.F.A. and without it Australia may linger on for ever being an outlaw.

The argument, however, concerns a more direct question: who should pay the money? Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth, Hobart and even Melbourne seem reluctant to pick up the tab as most of the poached players are in Sydney. But even in Sydney they are in two clubs—Hakoah and Prague—which, of course, cannot pay out such high amounts.

* * *

### TRANSFERS

One suggestion we heard just before going to press was that half the required transfer fee should be paid by the clubs concerned and half by the Federation. Another idea is to have the Federation pay the lot—but then make these players "Federation property" and thus free to join any local club.

A decision in this matter is expected within a few weeks and it looks certain that it will be a compromise.

However, in the meantime, the newly formed A.F.S.C. is wooing the F.I.F.A. in all possible ways, one of which was a decision to impose an immediate ban on further poachings from Europe. This would mean that in the future only players with clearances can come to play in Australia.

This commendable decision has left most Sydney clubs in the soup as they are all in the process, more or less advanced, of bringing further players to Australia. Many clubs feel that the ban, negotiated with the other states by two Sydney-Hakoah representatives, was too hasty and should have included a time limit allowing clubs to complete their present negotiations.

Some club delegates have charged that Hakoah has sold them down the river: Hakoah has a complete team, up to the hilt with poached stars, and now wants to prevent the others from catching up. As argument still rages over this touchy subject and as the next F.I.F.A. meeting to consider Australia's request for re-admission will not be held until May, it looks likely that here, too, a suitable compromise will be reached somehow.

Sydney soccer leaders already talk of the days ahead when, as members of F.I.F.A., overseas teams can once again tour the country. Dukla Prague has indicated its willingness to tour here in 1962 but some Spanish teams are also considered.

South Africa, however, is not likely to figure in the Australian plans as Norman Reich reported in our last issue. Australians feel that their suspension from F.I.F.A. had vastly different reasons from South Africa's and the chances for rehabilitation must not be jeopardised by opening up traffic with the expelled South Africans.

On top of that, feeling in the Commonwealth runs rather high regarding South Africa's apartheid policy in sport.

Thus it is highly unlikely that these two countries, formerly close in the Commonwealth which South Africa has since left, will have any soccer meetings even though both are presently F.I.F.A. outlaws.

# SIMON PURE NATION

**ERIC BATTY** *tells the story of the progress of the game in one of soccer's outposts*

THOUGH the Finns have established themselves in the front rank of many sports, their football remains in the European backwoods. Largely this has been due to their geography and climate which combine to make it difficult for the game to develop as the country's number one sport. Like several other European countries, winter in Finland is so severe that their football must be played in the warm season and though this has not prevented Sweden, for example, from claiming a place in the front rank of the game, it is considerably more difficult for the Finns. Their smaller population prefers the open air life in the summer months and with far more water in the country than grass for football pitches this is not altogether surprising.

Even in the larger towns, football cannot challenge the popularity of ski-ing, skating and athletics and where for example crowds of 50,000 will attend an athletics meeting in the Olympic Stadium at Helsinki, 5,000 is considered to be an extremely good attendance for a football match! Inevitably of course the Finns are amateurs. With so little money in the game they cannot be otherwise, but this also works against the natural development of the game and places them in a distinct disadvantage in international football. How many countries would call their team together the evening before a World Cup match? And how many of these would apply several players to leave again first thing in the morning to put in half a day's work before the match?

Football was first introduced to the Finns at Turku, where the Crichton brothers brought the game from England in 1890, but though their own eagerness was enough to interest many people that they came into contact with personally, the game was slow to catch on and the landmarks have been widely spread out. The F.A. (Suomen Palloliitto) was formed in 1907, yet though the Finns shaped well at the Olympic Games five years later and reached the semi-final before losing 4-0 to England—other countries raced far ahead of them.

Over the years Finland have played more than 230 international matches and their record is dismal. Only 45 games have been won, and most of these successes took place a long time ago against their Scandinavian neighbours.

Now and again Finland has fielded a team that has created a surprise, but generally they measure their successes in terms of honourable defeats! In 1957, for example, they earned widespread acclaim for holding Russia to 1-2 in a World Cup qualifying match in Moscow but only a few weeks later they lost the return match 10-0.

In 1954 they held Scotland to 2-1 in Helsinki, and in 1959 put up two excellent performances against East and West Germany, beating the team from the East 3-2 and going down 2-1 to the West Germans. In the Scandinavian championship they rarely show up well and their 4-1 win over Norway last autumn was their first success over their neighbours for nine years. A few weeks later in Copenhagen, Denmark thrashed them 9-1 and as the table below shows they were placed last once more in the 1961 series:

| | P. | W. | D. | L. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sweden ..... | 6 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Denmark ... | 6 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Norway ... | 6 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Finland ... | 6 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 |

Generally, the Finns are an athletic people and their best footballers have acquired a high technical standard. Isolated players like Aulis Rytkonen and Nils Rykberg have joined professional clubs in France and proved well up to standard, but what they lack most is regular competition against top grade sides. Rytkonen, for example, has played more than forty times for Finland despite being away six years—and was a firm favourite with the crowds at Toulouse!

Of the present crop of players, inside-forward Kai Pahlman is probably the outstanding individual. He, too, has earned forty caps, and is still only 25 but though many clubs in Western Europe have approached him he prefers to remain relatively unknown in Helsinki! Training among professionals, and regular experience in a grade of football with a much faster tempo than that of Finland would make him considerably better, but even at the moment he is able to hold his own in practically any company.

### METHODICAL GAME

This is the Finns' trouble—tempo—the rhythm at which the game is played. Accustomed as they are to their own slow, methodical game, they naturally have difficulty in adjusting themselves to the greater speed both mental and physical of professional opponents. The game in Finland has become broader in the past thirty years; it has not become much better! In 1927 there were only sixty-three football clubs in the whole country. Today there are more than 600 who have 165,000 registered players. Clearly they have progressed. They have come a long way in the seventy years since the people of Turku were first introduced to a football, but the next step up is the most difficult of all. What they need is regular competition, and though for example the European Cup might well provide part of the answer the Finnish champions never stay in the competition long enough to benefit from the experience.

To date four of the ten first division clubs have entered the series, but they are still waiting for the day when their champions avoid defeat—even in a home tie!

Haka-Valkeakoski, the 1960 league champions, lost only one game and drew another out of the twenty they played in the domestic competition. Their nearest rivals were thirteen points behind them and there were eighteen points between Haka and the team in sixth place. In the current European Cup competition Haka did achieve some slight success in that they drew a bye in the opening draw. Unfortunately Standard Liege knocked them out in the next round, winning 2-0 and 5-1.

France defeated Finland by five goals to one in a World Cup game. Our picture shows the Finnish goalkeeper making a brave effort to save but the ball goes in the net for one of France's goals. (C.P.2.)





# Twentieth-century Cinderellas

*Why Scots won't be at Chile*
***—Ken Montgomery** reports*

LIKE 20th Century Cinderellas, Scotland's international eleven will stay at home this summer while sixteen of the world's top soccer nations take part in the World Cup finals in Chile—the football occasion of this year and of every other year between now and 1966.

Unlike Cinderella, however, the Scots have no one but themselves to blame for the fact that they, too, will not be in attendance at the "ball". The chance was theirs on a cold November Wednesday in Brussels. Twice they went into the lead against Czechoslovakia in the play-off that decided which of these two sides would travel to Chile as winners of Qualifying Section 8; twice they were pulled back to equality; and in the end an extra-time period against the physically and technically stronger Czechs proved too much for them. They fell, deservedly, by 4-2.

It was, admittedly, disappointing for their supporters that they should have come so near, and yet so far from a place in the South American sun (the Czechoslovakian equaliser in the first ninety minutes of the play-off came only seven minutes from what would have been the end). Three changes, enforced through injury, in the side which had been performing so well up until this game did nothing to strengthen the Scotland hand either.

Disappointing though the defeat was, however, it could not be placed in the same national-disaster category as, say, Culloden was some centuries previously. There were among the Scottish supporters, of course, the few who would have had all the others believing that everything was lost: that the world's end had been reached. I simply cannot understand why!

Defeat, like medicine, is seldom pleasant to swallow and the Brussels affair was no exception to rule. What so few of the Scottish supporters chose to remember, however, was that their team had come back virtually from the dead to all but qualify for the World Cup final sixteen—and that at the expense of Czechoslovakia, one of the strongest sides in World football, outside South America.

The 9-3 thrashing by England at Wembley had been conveniently blanked from their minds, as had the 4-0 drubbing inflicted by the Czechs in Bratislava a fortnight later. These humiliations in the spring of last year had been forgotten for one reason—in the months that followed the selectors showed they had learned from them.

### A NEW STYLE

A new-style team was chosen, a young team which was obviously to be allowed to settle into one formidable unit. Alas, three of the cogs had to be replaced for Brussels but it did not make all that much difference. Like the dose of medicine mentioned previously, that defeat in Belgium may have been difficult to swallow but it could well do the Scots good.

It came at a crucial time, for in the weeks leading up to this vital clash the "new" Scotland were being freely hailed as Wembley Wizards in embryo. Czechoslovakia had been beaten at Hampden 3-2, Ireland were thrashed 6-1 in Belfast and then Wales, who had previously held England to a 1-1 draw in Cardiff, were made to look anything but fiery dragons when they were defeated by 2-0 under the Hampden floodlights. In addition the powerful Italian League eleven, which included Denis Law, John Charles and Gerry Hitchens, were considered most fortunate to gain a 1-1 draw against the Scottish League. As these same Italian-based stars (and without the services of Charles) defeated an almost full England eleven representing the English League the following week there were, one was forced to admit, grounds for jubilation.

Brussels merely brought home, rather painfully, that good though the Scots had seemed in those moments of glory, they were still not good enough to face up to the world's best—not just yet. The day when they will be in such a position should not be far distant, however. As Selector **Bob Thyne** told me recently, "I can't remember when Scotland had the potential it has at the present." When you consider that the average age of the players who fell to Czechoslovakia was 23, you realise the meaning of that remark. The majority of the members of that team should, all going well, be even better players come 1966, and another World Cup competition. In the meantime there are other competitions; other matches to be played and won. The show, as they say, must go on and at present Scotland plays the leading role in this season's British International Championship.

They have one more game to play—against England at Hampden in April—and already they find themselves in the enviable position of being certain of at least sharing the title. Wales and Ireland clash three days before the Scotland-England match, but neither can overtake or even equal the existing Scottish pointage, so the clash on April 14 takes on an even greater significance than usual. England, World Cup final qualifiers, must win to share the championship—a draw will be enough to give it to Scotland.

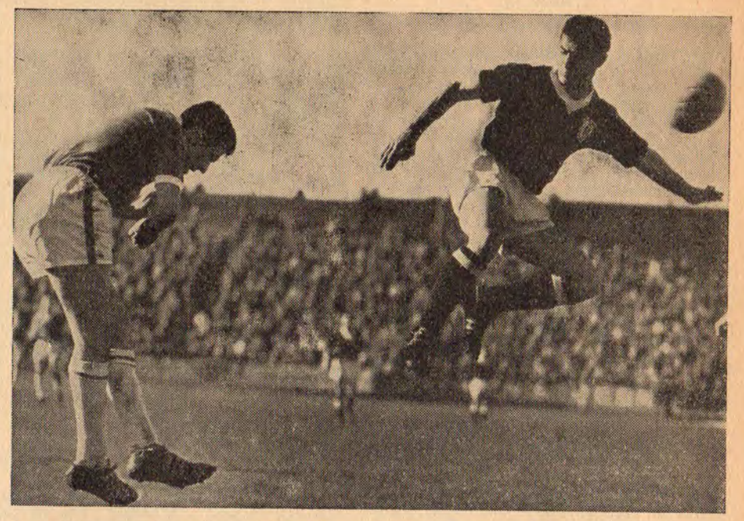
Obviously, Scotland must start favourites to defeat their "Auld Enemy" in April, but then they have been favourites before and with shattering consequences. Indeed, shattering is probably the most apt and least lengthy way of describing Scotland's record in recent years against their oldest rivals . . . and I refer not only to that 9-3 nightmare of last April in London.

We must go back to 1951 at Wembley for their last victory over England—a victory which, incidentally, guaranteed them the British International Championship. That was the last occasion on which the Scots won the crown outright, although they have, since then, shared the honour more than once. Can they break through again this year?

In common with several regular members of the side, I believe they can. And it is in no attempt to stifle optimism, nor is it to dampen enthusiasm that I venture to point out that not since 1946 have they defeated the English at Hampden—*and that was in a victory international!*

There was a war-time success there, too, by 5-4 in 1942. For the last occasion on which St. Andrew got the better of St. George in a full international on the Glasgow ground, however, we must go as far back as 1937.

It is hardly being unfair to suggest that the pendulum is due to swing in the opposite direction come April and, if it does, one feels sure that the pessimistic wailings of a few will cease—at least until the next defeat. In the meantime, those disappointed Scottish supporters would do well to remember that they are in excellent company in having no team to support in Chile. After all, Austria did not consider themselves well enough equipped to enter for the tournament, and of late they have assumed the role of the team other countries most want to conquer.



Third Lanark outside-right Goodfellow heads for goal as a Dundee defender rushes in during a Scottish league match between the two clubs. This effort by Goodfellow went over the bar and further disappointment was in store for him because his side lost 1-3. (Planet 1.)

On the right: a relaxed home study of Fleming Nielsen, the Danish star who now plays for Atalanta Bergamo in Italy and who was among the gallant Danish team which lost to Yugoslavia in 1960 Olympic Soccer Final 1-3. Fleming scored Denmark's only goal. (Planet 2.)

# OLYMPIC SOCCER TOURNAMENT

**ROGER MACDONALD** *traces the history of soccer's amateur title*

WHEN France was honoured with the task of staging the second modern Olympiad at the turn of the century, the organisers went to great lengths to include every possible event in the competition: among their selection was fishing from the Seine and football in the Bois de Boulogne. Strange to relate, the former was an official event, while the latter was staged solely as an exhibition; however, in the years that followed, fishing went by the board while football developed into one of the highlights of the Olympic Games.

The strange episode of 1900 in which Upton Park, London, representing Great Britain, defeated *L'Union Française des Sports Athlétiques,* representing France, by four goals to nil, had an even stranger sequel: Canada won the first official Olympic Soccer Tournament! This seemingly impossible victory was achieved by Galt F.C., one of five entries in the 1904 Games, held at St. Louis, U.S.A. The reluctance of European countries to send teams—the participants were all from the American continent—is matched only by that of football annuals to include this tournament in their records; however, the Official Programme clearly states that *"Olympic Gold Medals will be given to members of the winning team of the Olympic Football Championship"*, and Galt Football Club "struck gold" with a 4-0 win over St. Rose of St. Louis.

The happy-go-lucky soccer event was staged once again in the Athens Intermediate Olympiad of 1906. The young F.I.F.A. wisely had nothing to do with an odd-looking competition embracing a powerful Danish side, two comical Greek teams from Athens and Salonica, and a miscellaneous group of individuals from various parts of Europe representing Smirna. The last-mentioned put up a good fight against the Danes before losing 5-1, while Athens disposed of Salonica by a similar score. In what was euphemistically called the "Grand Final", the Danish team crushed the Greeks by nine goals to nil.

The London and Stockholm Olympiads, which followed the Athens debacle in 1908 and 1912, included a serious football tournament for the first time; it was the era of British supremacy. The United Kingdom side, including such outstanding players as Vivian Woodward, Ivan Sharpe and Douglas McWhirter, twice accounted for a strong Danish team in the Final. The second victory, before 15,000 spectators at Stockholm, was a close-run affair. The Danes fought back from a 4-0 deficit to score two good goals; but for an injury to right-half Buchwald, who dislocated his arm, they might even have won sensationally. However, the strain of playing with ten men proved too great and the Englishmen rallied to carry off the gold medals for a second time.

Rather ironically, the 1916 Olympiad was scheduled to take place in Germany, but the new Grünwald Stadium in Berlin was destined never to grace an Olympic Soccer Final. When the next Games were held, four years had passed, and the venue was Belgium.

The turbulent politics of Europe had already affected the 1908 tournament, when political troubles in the Balkans forced Bohemia and Hungary to keep their soccer teams—full of army officers—at home: in 1920 the dark war-clouds still seemed to cast a gloomy shadow over Brussels and Antwerp. On one black day mighty Britain and Denmark were humbled by little Norway and unknown Spain: on another, a disgraceful incident occurred in the Olympic Final. The English referee, veteran John Lewis, was unable to restrain the unruly Czechs, who had already been in trouble for shirt-pulling in the match with France. Their opponents in the Final, Belgium, began to retaliate and a rugged game developed; after Lewis had allowed them two disputed goals one bad foul followed another. At length the referee dispatched one of the Czechs to the dressing-room, and the whole team followed in protest. The match was awarded to Belgium, and Czechoslovakia were disqualified from the competition.

The consolation tournament thus became a contest for the silver and bronze medals, won by Spain and Holland respectively. The Spaniards had been unfortunate to draw Belgium in the main competition, whom they had to play on the day following the fierce struggle with Denmark; but a 3-1 defeat at the hands of a completely fresh side did not discourage them in the least. After an easy victory over Sweden, they ran up a two-goal lead against an impressive Italian side; however, it was only a miraculous display by the great Zamora that enabled them to hold on with only nine fit men for much of the second half. Holland opposed them in the game for second place, and probably fielded the stronger team; but Zamora was invincible once more and three breakaway goals won the match for Spain. They had played five times in ten days on foreign soil, and won silver medals at the Olympic Games—a remarkable record for a country making their international début.

At the Paris and Amsterdam Olympics the American continent came into serious reckoning for the first time: Uruguay, with Nasazzi, Andrade, Scarone, and Mazzali outstanding, won both competitions in devastating style; in the second Argentina also reached the Final, losing 2-1 after a 1-1 draw; and no less than three other countries—Chile, Mexico and the United States—made the long trip to Europe.

The sensational victories of unfancied Uruguay did much to obscure the heated argument that was continuing behind the scenes; the four British Associations, already at loggerheads with F.I.F.A. and the Olympic Committee over the question of "shamateurs" and substitutes, refused to sanction "broken time"—the payment of amateurs for time lost from work. When this was made a condition of entry into the Olympic Soccer Tournament, the British team was withdrawn, and the four Home Associations resigned from F.I.F.A. in May, 1928.

No soccer tournament was held at Los Angeles in 1932, partly because the game was unpopular in the U.S.A., and partly because of the withdrawal of several South American teams—once again over the question of "broken time". However, a compromise was reached at Berlin four years later, when Great Britain and Peru were among the sixteen nations competing with 201 players.

The Italian team, with Foni and Rava outstanding at full-back, won the Final against Austria after extra-time: it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that they fielded more professionals than amateurs. Nevertheless, the tournament is better remembered for the three sensations that occurred during the earlier rounds. Japan, later thrashed 8-0 by Italy, defeated Sweden—yes, Sweden—by 3 goals to 2, a result as fantastic as the American victory over England in 1950. On the same day the unfancied Norwegian amateurs eliminated a Nazi German side of doubtful status, much to the disgust of the distinguished visitor—Adolf Hitler himself! In the Quarter-Finals Peru beat Austria 4-2 with the help of a couple of substitutes, one of whom literally became "twelfth" man—as no one went off! Austria's protest about the result was upheld by the Appeals Committee, but Peru failed to appear for the replay and were disqualified.

This Berlin competition also featured the first appearance of a representative British eleven, which lost 5-4 to Poland in one of the most exciting of all Olympic ties. They might well have fared better with more extensive preparations, as was shown in 1948, when the Great Britain team under Matt Busby gained fourth place.

The first post-war Olympic Tournament proved a triumph for the real amateur sides, who took three of the top four places. Sweden won the competition by disposing of the highly-trained Austrian and Yugoslav elevens, while Denmark deservedly took the bronze medals following a magnificent victory over Italy. But before long many of the Scandinavian stars—Liedholm, Gren, Carlsson, the Hansens and Nordahls—were to be enticed away to the rich pastures of the

● *Continued on page 26*



## WINNING TEAMS IN THE OLYMPIC FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT—1900-1960

**1900** Venue: Paris. Entries. 2†.
**Great Britain** (Upton Park, London): Jones; Buckenham, Grosling; Chalk, Burridge, Quash; Turner, Spackman, Nicholas, Zealey, Hasman.
(†The Swiss F.A. awards third place to Belgium, but there is nothing to indicate that anything more than a single exhibition match was played, in which Upton Park beat a representative French side by 4 goals to 0.)

**1904** Venue: St. Louis. Entries: 5.
**Canada** (Galt F.C.) (beat St. Rose of St. Louis 4-0): Linton; Ducher, Gourley; Lane, Johnston, Fraser; Taylor, Steep, Hall, Henderson, McDonald.

**1906** Venue: Athens. Entries: 4.
**Denmark** (beat Athens XI 9-0): V. Andersen; P. Petersen, Buchwald; Ferslew, Rasmussen, A. Andersen; O. Nielsen, C. Pedersen, Frederiksen, Lindgren, Rambusch.

**1908** Venue: London. Entries: 8 (incl. France 'A' and 'B'; 2 scratched)
**United Kingdom** (beat Denmark 2-0): Bailey; Corbett, Smith; Hunt, Chapman Hawkes; Berry, Woodward, Stapley, Purnell, Hardman.

**1912** Venue: Stockholm. Entries: 12 (1 scratched)
**Great Britain** (beat Denmark 4-2): Brebner; Burn, Knight; McWhirter, Littlewort, Dines; Berry, Woodward, Walden, Hoare, Sharpe.

**1920** Venue: Belgium. Entries: 15 (1 scratched)
**Belgium** (led Czechoslovakia, who were disqualified, 2-0 when match abandoned in 40th minute): De Bie; Swartenbroek, Verbeck; Vierens, Hause, Masch; van Hegge, Cope, Ballyn, Nizot, Hebden.

**1924** Venue: Paris. Entries: 23 (1 scratched)
**Uruguay** (beat Switzerland 3-0): Mazzali; Nasazzi, Arispe; Andrade, Vidal, Chierra; A. Urdinaran, Scarone, Petrone, Cea, Romano.

**1928** Venue: Amsterdam. Entries: 17.
**Uruguay** (beat Argentina 2-1 after a 1-1 draw): Mazzali; Nasazzi, Arispe; Andrade, Piriz (Fernandez), Gestido; Arremon (S. Urdinaran), Scarone (Castro), Borjas (Petrone), Cea, Fuerora (Campolo).

(Players in brackets took part in replay only)

**1932** No Competition.

**1936** Venue: Berlin. Entries: 16.
**Italy** (beat Austria 2-1 after extra-time): Venturini; Foni, Rava; Baldo, Piccini, Locatelli; Prossi, Marchini, Scarabello, Biagi, Capelli.

**1948** Venue: London. Entries: 18.
**Sweden** (beat Yugoslavia 3-1): Lindberg; K. Nordahl, Nilsson; Rosengren, B. Nordahl, Andersson; Rosen, Gren, G. Nordahl, Carlsson, Liedholm.

**1952** Venue: Helsinki. Entries. 25.
**Hungary** (beat Yugoslavia 2-0): Grosics; Buzanski, Lantos; Bozsik, Lorant, Zakarias; Hidegkuti, Kocsis, Palotas, Puskas, Czibor.

**1956** Venue: Melbourne. Entries: 16 (5 scratched)
**U.S.S.R.** (beat Yugoslavia 1-0): Yaschin; Kusnezow, Ogonkow; Maslonkin, Baschaschkin, Netto; Tatuschin, Issajew, Simonian, Salnikow, Ilyin.

**1960** Venue: Italy. Entries: 16.
**Yugoslavia** (beat Denmark 3-1): Vidinic; Roganovic, Jusufi; Zanetic, Durkovic, Perusic; Ankovic, Matous, Galic, Knez, Kostic.

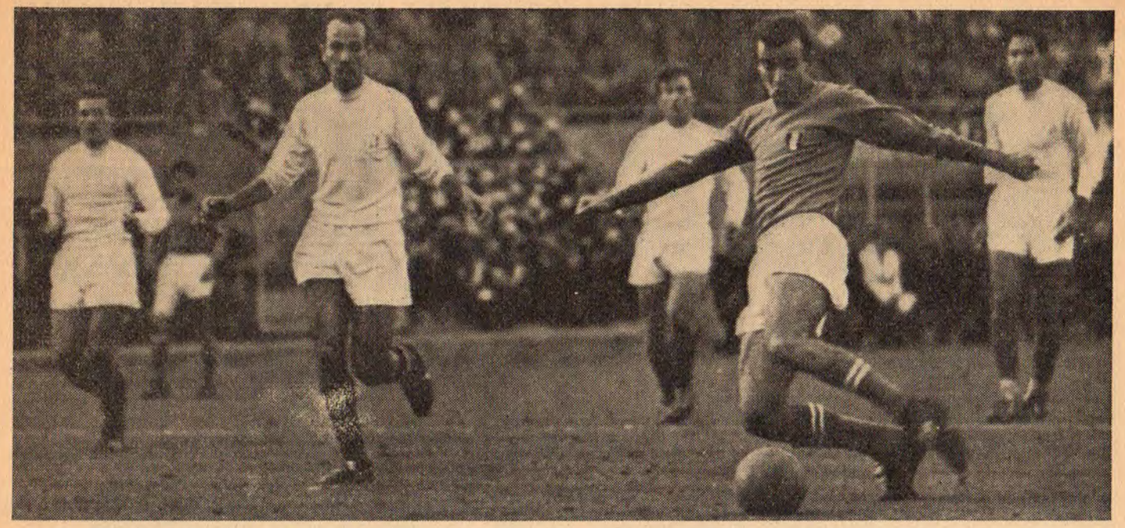
### THE SLAV STAR

**Showing typical and characteristic punch and determination, Yugoslav outside-left Bora Kostic is pictured right. Now in his early thirties, Kostic is one of the country's most experienced international players. He appeared in the European Nations Cup Final of 1960 when Russia beat his country 2-1 and scored one of the goals in the Olympic final in Rome when Yugoslavia defeated Denmark 3-1. Kostic is widely known for his swerve shot which has fooled goalkeepers all over the world. He plays for Red Star Belgrade.**

### PERFORMANCES OF THE MEDAL-WINNERS, 1904-1960

| | 1904 | 1908 | 1912 | 1920 | 1924 | 1928 | 1936 | 1948 | 1952 | 1956 | 1960 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | — | — | QF | — | — | — | 2 | PR | QF | — | — |
| Argentina | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | PR |
| Belgium | — | — | — | 1 | — | QF | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bulgaria | — | — | — | — | PR | — | — | — | PR | 3 | — |
| Canada | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Denmark | — | 2 | 2 | PR | — | — | — | 3 | QF | — | 2 |
| Hungary | — | — | QF | — | QF | — | PR | — | 1 | — | 3 |
| Italy | — | — | PR | QF | QF | 3 | 1 | QF | PR | — | 4 |
| Netherlands | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | PR | — | PR | PR | — | — |
| Norway | — | — | QF | QF | — | — | 3 | — | PR | — | — |
| Russia | — | — | PR | — | — | — | — | — | PR | 1 | — |
| Spain | — | — | — | 2 | PR | QF | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sweden | — | 4 | PR | QF | 3 | — | PR | 1 | 3 | — | — |
| Switzerland | — | — | — | — | 2 | PR | — | — | — | — | — |
| United Kingdom | — | 1 | 1 | PR | — | 1 | QF | 4 | PR | QF | PR |
| Uruguay | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| U.S.A. | 2 | — | — | — | PR | PR | PR | PR | PR | QF | — |
| Yugoslavia | — | — | — | PR | PR | PR | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |

PR equals reached Preliminary Round; QF equals reached Quarter-Finals. NOTE: In 1920 France reached the Semi-Finals but declined to play in the tournament to decide second and third places. Also in 1920 Czechoslovakia reached the Final but were disqualified. No bronze medals were awarded in 1904.



With four Israeli defenders all around him it would seem impossible for Italian forward Mario Corso to score, but before any of his white shirted opponents can reach him, he has the ball in the net for one of his country's six goals in this World Cup qualifier. (Planet.)

**ITALY**

| | HOME | | | | | | AWAY | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P | W | D | L | F | A | P | W | D | L | F | A |
| Argentina | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Austria | 14 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 22 | 26 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 16 |
| Belgium | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Brazil | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Czechs | 11 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 25 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 18 |
| Egypt | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| England | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| Finland | | | — | | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| France | 10 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 41 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 20 | 13 |
| W. Ger'any | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 3 |
| Greece | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | — | | | |
| Hungary | 12 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 24 | 20 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 20 |
| N. Ireland | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Rep. Irel'nd | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | — | | | |
| Israel | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Luxembourg | | | — | | | | | | — | | | |
| Netherlands | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Norway | | | — | | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Paraguay | | | — | | | | | | — | | | |
| Portugal | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 9 |
| Rumania | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Scotland | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | — | | | |
| Spain | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| Sweden | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Switz'rl'nd | 16 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 45 | 20 | 17 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 28 | 30 |
| Uruguay | | | — | | | | | | — | | | |
| U.S.A. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | | | — | | | |
| Yugoslavia | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| | 108 | 69 | 25 | 14 | 269 | 136 | 89 | 31 | 24 | 34 | 134 | 157 |

**ON NEUTRAL GROUNDS**

| | P | W | D | L | F | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Belgium | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Brazil | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Egypt | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| Finland | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| France | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Hungary | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Luxembourg | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Norway | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Paragay | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Spain | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 |
| Sweden | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Switzerland | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Uruguay | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 20 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 53 | 36 |

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | % age. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grand Total: | 217 | 112 | 50 | 55 | 456 | 329 | 63.13 |

Unfortunately, the detailed record of Israel was not available at the time of going to press and was, therefore, omitted. However, in the feature on these pages, references to the recent Israeli international record have frequently been made and should help readers to come to a comparable assessment of form.

***GORDON JEFFERY**, continuing his monthly World Cup series, analyses Group Seven*

# Italy's easy path to the finals

THERE are many roads that lead to Chile. Mexico's, as has been noted before in *WORLD SOCCER*, travelled via the United States of America, to Costa Rica, the Antilles and Paraguay. Yugoslavia's took them northwards to Poland and then far across the world to South Korea. The Soviet Union is so vast a country that matches in Norway and Turkey could be geographically regarded as being almost with neighbouring countries but from a football angle it would be difficult to find two more dissimilar opponents.

A single journey was sufficient for most of the South American countries to find themselves on the sure road to Santiago, Vina Del Mar, Arica or Rancagua—the Argentinians to Ecuador, Uruguay to La Paz high up in Bolivia and the Colombians to Peru. And one of the European countries—and one alone—had a similar one journey qualifying test and at that to one of the easiest tests of all: lucky Italy, left with the withdrawal of Rumania from Group VII before any matches had been played, with home-and-away matches against the winners of the Near-East Zone or, in other words, the best of Cyprus, Ethiopia and Israel.

It is not surprising therefore that Italy are appearing again in the final stages of the World Cup of which they have twice been the winners. What was surprising, in view of the awe with which Italian football is regarded by many non-Italian football enthusiasts, if not students, is that she failed to qualify for the final stages in 1958 when in competition with Northern Ireland and Portugal!

Surprising because the idea of Italian super-football is widespread. One evening a couple of years ago, for instance, I was disturbed from whatever fanciful facet of soccer statistics then occupied my attention by a knocking on the front door and, as I heard more plainly as I approached, a certain amount of giggling and scuffling. I opened the door to half-a-dozen teenage youths of various shapes and sizes who had come I discovered, after moments when none would talk and others when all spoke at the same time, to see if they could fix up friendly matches with a lads' team my son had recently formed.

### *Faint disappointment*

When all this had sorted itself out I promised that I would pass on the request, got name and address of the "secretary"—I do not think one had been officially appointed before and can perhaps count my porch as the place of formal establishment of the . . . ? . . . I had not been told the name of the club and, almost as an afterthought, asked them. More giggling—then, defiantly, *Lazio!* When they got over their first faint disappointment that the geezer who had answered the door had heard of Lazio—a name they had hoped would be sufficiently different to excite curiosity, they were delighted to hear a few facts (I hoped they were right!) about Lazio—the *real* one in the Italian League not their one. We get, they further informed me, an Italian football mag—to look at the pictures. There the name, or a picture, had attracted them to Lazio. Lazio are not nor ever have been a great Italian side—in the sense of championship achievement, but I imagine these lads also picked the name rather than that of Juventus or Inter or Roma because the latter



## TWICE WINNERS BEFORE, ITALY HAVE A CHANCE TO MAKE IT THREE

were, they felt, pretty well known outside of Italy whereas Lazio was a rarer name. The point, however, was that, they told me, "They're the boys! Good the Italians—better'n ours."

The magic, the richness, the promise that is illusory of Italian football had enthralled these lads. It had, for them, started with the departure of John Charles and probably young Swedish lads, remembering Hamrin, Leidholm, Skoglund and the rest, feel much the same. Maybe despite Pele and Sanfilippo, young Brazilians and Argentinians also see Italy as the promised land for hopeful young footballers. But, oddly, Italy's rightful standing in international football has rarely been lower than in the past twelve years when so many of the world's best individual players have been appearing in Italian League football. It could be indeed that the importation of riches has caused a decline in the home production.

### *International Level*

Football, at international level, took longer to establish itself in Italy than in several other European countries. Individual clubs began forming themselves during the eighteen-nineties—of the present leading clubs Genoa formed in 1893 is probably the oldest (it was also a cricket club), and the Italian F.A. was founded in 1898. The first international was not played, however, until 1910—on May 15 in Milan. The opponents were France and the Italians got off to a good start by winning by six goals to two with inside-left Lana scoring a hat-trick. Later, however, in the same month when they played their first away international—against Hungary in Budapest—they were brought down to harsh reality with a six-one defeat. Hungary at home (another defeat), France home and away (a draw and a defeat) and Switzerland home and away (a draw and a defeat) made up the international programme until June, 1912, and Italy's first appearance in competitive football (in the Olympic Games in Stockholm). More importantly for Italian football it was then that Vittorio Pozzo appeared effectively on the scene.

### *The Pozzo Story*

The story of Pozzo is probably known to many readers but needs to be briefly retold since it cannot be separated from the story of Italian football. Pozzo was born when football was still in its infancy in Italy. He played a little himself but by no means regularly nor with marked enthusiasm. Quite simply the game as it was then played in Italy offered nothing more to Pozzo than a pleasant form of exercise as a change occasionally from his first love, athletics. However, when he had finished his normal studies he came to England and, finding he liked the way of life there, despite parental pressure to return, settled in the north of England for a few years. He earned his immediate living teaching languages—German, French and Italian and, though he was not to know this at the time, prepared for the main activity of his life by watching English professional football. His nearest and favourite ground was Old Trafford and naturally his favourite team was Manchester United. The great Welshman—by a few miles—Meredith was then United's outside-right but Pozzo's favourite was the centre-half, Charlie Roberts. A great player apparently who would it seems have played many more times for England than he did had he been less outspoken in his views about the pay and conditions of professional footballers.

It was useful for Pozzo, and ultimately for Italian football, that Roberts was a man of decided views and capable of expressing them intelligently because, after much hesitation, the little Italian struck up an acquaintance with the player and in the months ahead shared many exchanges and discussions about the game. From Roberts—and from Stephen Bloomer whom he met in Derby where he taught German—Pozzo received a good grounding for studying a game that, he had seen in the matches at Old Trafford, had more to it than his early personal excursions on to the field in Italy had suggested.

Not long before the First World War Vittorio Pozzo was inveigled back to Italy. He returned somewhat unwillingly but as a confirmed and educated football enthusiast. It was not therefore surprising that he soon found himself appointed secretary of the Italian Football Federation—and its Italian First Division of sixty-four clubs! Pozzo, well steeped in the history of the English Football League and accustomed to its (then) two division structure, proposed reducing the Italian First Division to 24 clubs and to introduce the English Football League system of promotion and relegation. Twenty-four clubs "in" and forty clubs "out" of the First Division was scarcely the sort of proposal to win popularity with clubs bitterly, if blindly, zealous of their status and there was little chance of it receiving majority support. What in fact happened was that the discontented majority broke from the Italian Football Federation to form their own organisation. Remembering the course, years before, of English football one is tempted to think that had the dissidient clubs been given an oval ball at that stage, rugby would have a bigger hold in Italy than it has been able to command.

Of greater concern to the Italian Football Federation was that they had entered for the 1912 Olympic Games—now they were committed to a limited field of selection in a "split" football organisation. It was Pozzo's proposal that had caused the friction—though it would have happened sooner or later in any case, and it was Pozzo who was asked to take over the national team for the Olympics. This is a factual survey not a fanciful flight of fiction and Pozzo's Italian team did not win the 1912 Olympics—but, with seven newcomers appearing in the course of the three matches played in Stockholm, they did much better than most Italians had expected. They began with a 3-2 defeat by Finland but only in extra time; then beat Sweden by the only goal of the match before—in the third game in a week—coming deeply down to Austria by five goals to one. These last two matches were played in the consolation tournament by the way.

Pozzo stayed as "team manager" for one more international. He had been much impressed with the play of the Austrians and in spite of the tense political atmosphere then existing between the two countries he was able to bring the Austrians to play against Italy at the end of 1912. The Christmas spirit of peace and goodwill prevailed and the game passed without external strife. The Italians even opened the scoring but the

*Continued on page 31*

Omar Sivori, the Italian inside-forward, just manages to put in a shot at goal before the Israeli full-back Benbenisti tackles him. Sivori, who as always, has his socks rolled down, scored four goals in this game—a World Cup qualifying match. It resulted in a 6-0 win for the Italians, and assured them a place in Chile. (Planet 1.)

One of the Swiss stars in the surprise World Cup victory over Sweden was centre-half Eugen Meier, seen above in action during the international against Belgium in Berne. Meier stood out well against the talented Swedish attack in the World Cup play-off in Berlin. (Planet 1.)

# Even the Swiss are amazed

*The Swiss elimination of the Swedes was a major upset in the qualifying rounds of the World Cup . . . . .*

**by HANSPETER BORN**

**ONE of the major surprises in the qualifying games for the 1962 World Cup in Chile was undoubtedly the unceremonious elimination of Sweden, the country which, in 1958 on its home soil, had reached the World Cup final and taken second place behind the soccer-supermen of Brazil. The surprise created by Switzerland's two victories over the Swedes was indeed tremendous, in view of the fact that Switzerland has no great reputation as a soccer country and that Swedish Chief Coach George Raynor had managed to form a strong team again. Despite the fact that Raynor could not rely on the services of the dazzling two wingers Hamrin and Skoglund, his team overcame the first obstacles easily enough.**

The Swedes won the first three games, they had to play in Group 1, beating Belgium at home 1-0, away 2-0, and the Swiss at home 4-0. The "foreigners", i.e. Simonsson (Real Sociedad), Brodd (Toulouse), Jonsson (Fiorentina) and Börjesson (Juventus Turin) were the architects of Sweden's cultivated short-passing game that cracked the Swiss and Belgian defences, while a rugged rearguard with the firm pillar Gustavsson at centre-half and the popular "Zamora" Nyholm between the posts did not allow their opponents to score one single goal.

The result of the remaining game against Switzerland was a foregone conclusion for the Swedes. The Swedish stars entered the Wankdorf Ground in Berne on October 29 in much the same spirit as the Hungarian team had entered it seven years ago to face Germany in the 1954 World Cup final. But the Wankdorf Stadium seems to resent over-confidence and duly inflicts defeat—by strange coincidence always to the tune of 3-2. It happened to Hungary, also to Barcelona in the European Cup final against Benfica this summer and now to the Swedes. Like Hungary and Barcelona the Swedish team scored an early goal. After two minutes of play the Swiss goalkeeper Elsener clumsily let an easy ball from Simonsson pass between his legs and it looked as if the Swedes who needed only a draw anyway had the tickets for Chile already in their pockets. But the Swiss, who had been referred to by the Swedish press as peasants, suddenly put up a tremendous battle, the result of which was highly dramatic. The match impressed neutral observers like German coach Sepp Herberger as one of the most exciting fights they had seen in years. The Swiss team, a curious mixture of hard-tackling tough defenders and a forward line of small but clever and opportunistic fly-weights, succeeded in getting the equalising goal. In the middle of the second half the energetic Wüthrich scored what seemed the winning goal for Switzerland, but shortly after Brodd again evened up the score. The Swedes were in Chile—or so it seemed. With nine minutes left Captain Antenen, a man who had already been to Brazil in 1950, centred beautifully and the little Eschmann soaring high over the big Swedish defenders headed the ball into the goal. The Swiss public—normally known as matter-of-fact and unemotional—went hysterical, invading the pitch before the game was over. For the last few minutes the Swiss fiercely defended their 3-2 lead against uninterrupted Swedish attacks until the ref's whistle at last made this small football-miracle a reality.

Two weeks later the miracle surprisingly enough repeated itself in the Berlin Olympia Stadium, where the deciding third match was played. The Swedes again took an early lead. The Swiss underdogs, however, cheered on by the Berliners, would not accept defeat, even if their game was by far not as good as in Berne and despite the fact the Swedish team this time proved itself the better side. Their enthusiasm and their will to give the last ounce of energy was rewarded with two headed goals by the giant full-back Schneiter and the delicate technician Antenen. In Switzerland, where the whole nation from the eager young football-fan to the grandmother who had never been to a football ground in her life sat glued to their radios, it was a moment of universal rejoicing while the bitterly disappointed Swedish TV-viewers hardly believed their eyes. It was 2-1. The Swedes were out, and the undistinguished peasant footballers would fly to Chile to join such outstanding soccer nations as Brazil, England, Hungary, Russia, Uruguay, Germany among the last 16.

### ACCIDENT

Miracles in soccer especially if repeated do not happen by pure accident, and the fact that Switzerland succeeded in eliminating the 1958 runners-up has its explanation. To find this explanation one has to go back as far as January, 1960, when one sunny winter-day the Naples crowd booed a poor Italian team that missed one scoring opportunity after the other before beating a sorry lot of eleven mediocre Swiss footballers by 3-0. In the months before the Swiss, who at that time had undoubtedly the worst national team in the whole of Europe, had been humiliated by Germany (4-0), by Yugoslavia (5-1) and by Hungary (8-0). After the shameful display of their team in Italy the leaders of the Swiss federation finally gave way to public opinion which imperiously demanded the firing of the national coach Hahn and the selectors who assisted him. The situation only a few months before the start of the group games was hopeless. The national team had become a general laughing-stock that furnished ample material for sneering cartoonists. Several of the better players fearing ridicule and disgusted with the methods of the selectors flatly refused to play for the national team any longer. The press suggested that games against teams like France should be cancelled and that for the next few years no internationals against leading soccer nations should be arranged.

### CAPABLE

The situation was so desperate that it was eventually decided to approach the one man who was capable of doing something about it. This man was a certain Karl Rappan. In Switzerland Karl Rappan, who is little known outside the borders of this small country, is a living legend. Of Austrian birth he came to Switzerland in the early thirties as a young salesman and a talented full-back, who had learned the skills of the game in the Mecca of pre-war football, Vienna. Rappan played in Geneva with Servette, in Zurich with Grasshoppers and his great knowledge of the intricacies of football made him become coach and manager long before he was too old to play himself. He was only 33 when he was entrusted with the preparation of the Swiss team for the 1938 World Cup in Paris. The result was the first victory ever of a Swiss eleven against England (3-1 in Zurich) and at the world-championship itself the resounding 4-2 elimination of the Great German (Hitler-Germany and Austria) team. During the war and in the post-war years Rappan managed different club teams, notably the Grasshoppers, who under his direction clinched a record number of championships and cup victories.

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## KENNETH WOLSTENHOLME'S monthly report

# CHANGE IDEAS NOT LAWS

THERE is no game more open to the would-be reformers than soccer. Hardly a week goes by without someone suggesting a change in the Laws of the Game.

Scrap charging the goalkeeper; abolish the played-on part of the offside law; give a free-kick instead of a throw-in; don't make any player offside unless he is within twenty-five yards of the opponents' goal. And so on.

What the would-be reformers forget is that the Laws of Association Football are, by design, simple—although how many fans have really studied them? This means that the game is easily understood, and this simplicity is one of the reasons for the world-wide appeal of the game.

True, there are differences in interpretation, but gradually they are being ironed out. It is a long, laborious job, but in the end people like Sir Stanley Rous will win and there will be a universal agreement on interpretation.

Having said all that, let me pay tribute to one would-be reformer—Lt. Colonel M. G. Anderson, of Fleet, in Hampshire.

Lt. Colonel Anderson wrote to me about an incident which occurred towards the end of the England v. Portugal World Cup game, but the facts are so universal that you see the incident duplicated in every game in every part of the world.

Portugal were penalised for offside and the free-kick was taken by Wilson from a point some ten yards from the goal-line, midway between the edge of the penalty box line and the touchline. Wilson tapped the ball to Springett ,who strolled, bouncing the ball, to the far edge of the penalty area. Then he punted the ball some sixty yards upfield.

All of which meant—in view of the lack of challenge to goalkeepers in all international matches these days—that the free-kick was taken some seven seconds after the ball was set into play and from a position some thirty yards from where the offence took place. Which was hardly what the law makers intended.

Lt. Colonel Anderson objects to this abuse of the goalkeeper's special powers. He rightly points out that these days goalkeepers can hold up the whole game once he gains possession and he is allowed freedom to wander slowly over a huge area, completely unmolested, until he chooses to move the game on again.

The solution? Colonel Anderson doesn't insist that goalkeepers be charged—he knows full well that no one outside Britain agrees with that—but he feels that when goalkeepers handle the ball they should throw it immediately without being allowed to run with it or even kick it.

If the ball is passed back to the goalkeeper he should be treated as any other player in that he should not be allowed to handle the ball at all but be forced to make his clearance with any part of his body but his hands.

And that, I must admit, is the most constructive suggestion I have heard on this vexed question of goalkeepers.

While on the subject of the Laws of the Game, I cannot help harking back to the article Harry Brown wrote in the January edition.

He objected to what he termed "the ever-growing tactic" of screening—that is, a player putting his body between the intending tackler and the ball.

Now most of the continental stars use this screening technique and there is no one better than Di Stefano at doing it on the run—checking his stride, or moving his body to make a fair tackle impossible. More and more British players are doing it, and players like Johnny Haynes, Phil Woosnam and Jimmy McIlroy are as good as any continentals at the art.

But surely there is nothing wrong with a player making it difficult for a tackler to get the ball? Screening surely only becomes wrong when a player moves his body and then impedes the tackler by pushing.

Bodily contact is a source of considerable argument and is referred to in the article on this page. In this picture Uwe Seeler heads for goal while Dick Keith is grounded.

I remember talking to Jackie Bestall, the former Grimsby Town and England inside-forward, about this very problem, and he only smiled.

"What on earth do you think players like Alex James and I did in our day?" he asked.

So screening is obviously another British export which has recently been imported as a "new" trick.

Mind you, the whole question of obstruction, in all its various forms, is one of the big problems facing F.I.F.A. at the moment, and soccer should feel glad that at the head of affairs now is a former referee and perhaps the greatest brain in football legislation and administration today—Sir Stanley Rous.

Far too often we have heard British clubs complaining about the tactics of continental teams and the weakness of continental referees, but always Sir Stanley has pointed out what is so often forgotten—it is the players, not the referees, who commit the fouls.

One thing British fans and too many British officials forget is that while Britain often accuses the continentals of being at fault with their obstruction, the continentals often reply that the British players are far too rough with what is so delightfully called in Britain "the full-blooded tackling".

The truth is, of course, that both erring sides go too far too often, but the continentals claim, not without justification, that obstruction is never dangerous. The out-of-hand "full-blooded tackle" is. Furthermore, it is calculated to make the temperamental Latins lose their tempers quickly.

In Britain, boys are brought up to tackle hard. On the continent and in South America, boys are brought up to believe that soccer is an art which should not be ruined by toughness. They are not brought up to abhor obstruction as British boys are.

The compromise will be found in the end, but it will only come with better soccer education both in Britain and elsewhere. It will not come if Britain or the Continent stand up and shout, "We are right, everyone else is wrong".

Until the compromise is reached, until there is general acceptance of one interpretation of the Laws, let us all remember those words of Sir Stanley Rous—"The referees don't commit the fouls."

## EUROPEAN PLAYER OF 1961

OMAR Sivori was named as European Footballer of the Year in the annual poll conducted by *France Football*. Last year's winner, Luis Suarez, was placed second and Johnny Haynes third.

Individual points awarded were as follows: Sivori (Juventus) 46; Suarez (Internazionale) 40; Haynes (Fulham) 22; Yachin (Moscow Dynamo) 21; Puskas (Real Madrid) 16; Di Stefano (Real) and Seeler (Hamburg SV) 13; Charles (Juventus) 10; Gento (Real) 8; Charlton (Manchester United), Hanappi (Rapid), Aguas (Benfica), Santamaria (Real), Sekularac (Red Star, Belgrade), Masopust (Dukla Prague) and Grosics (Tatabanya) 5.

Meski (Kiev Dynamo), Germano (Benfica), Blanchflower (Tottenham), Hamrin (Fiorentina), Szymaniak (Catania) and Ponedelnik (Red Army) 4; Law (Torino), Morlock (Nuremberg), Augusto (Benfica), Nemec (Austria) and Metreveli (Moscow Dynamo) 3; Greaves (Tottenham), Tichy (Vasas), Costa Pereira (Benfica), Dorfel (Hamburg SV), Muller (Reims), Eschmann (Stade Français) and Bernard (Nimes) 2.

## A WORLD CUP PROGRESS REPORT

# How the sixteen reached the Finals

SIXTEEN finalists for the World Cup in Chile next May are now known. In previous issues we have followed the fortunes of the competing countries, seen some of them fall by the wayside inevitably and others rather surprisingly. Unfortunately at the time of writing the actual draw for the final stages has yet to be made although rumours have been rife that the organising body have had pressure put on them to determine the draw earlier. But until such time as an official statement is forthcoming and the correct draw announced, such speculation is unwise.

As an at-a-glance guide to the achievements of the sixteen successful nations the individual achievements of these countries on the Road to Chile are given below. It will show how some countries have had to battle through extensive preliminary groups while others have had a comparatively easy passage to Chile.

**EUROPE**

**Group I**

**Switzerland:** Belgium (4-2 and 2-1), Sweden (0-4, 3-2 and 2-1).

**Group II**

**Bulgaria:** Finland (2-0 and 3-1), France (0-3, 1-0 and 1-0).

**Group III**

**West Germany:** Northern Ireland (4-3 and 2-1), Greece (3-0 and 2-1).

**Group IV**

**Hungary:** Holland (3-0 and 3-3), East Germany (2-0 and 3-2).

**Group V**

**Russia:** Turkey (1-0 and 2-1), Norway (5-2 and 3-0).

**Group VI**

**England:** Luxembourg (9-0 and 4-1), Portugal (1-1 and 2-0).

**Group VII**

**Italy:** Israel (6-0 and 4-2).

**Group VIII**

**Czechoslovakia:** Republic of Ireland (3-1 and 7-1), Scotland (4-0, 2-3 and 4-2).

**Group IX**

**Spain:** Wales (2-1 and 1-1), Morocco (1-0 and 3-2).

**Group X**

**Yugoslavia:** Poland (2-1 and 1-1), South Korea (5-1 and 3-1).

**SOUTH AMERICA**

**Group I**

**Argentina:** Ecuador (5-0 and 6-3).

**Group II**

**Uruguay:** Bolivia (1-1 and 2-1).

**Group III**

**Colombia:** Peru (1-0 and 1-1).

**Group IV**

**Mexico:** Paraguay (0-0 and 1-0), Costa Rica (0-1 and 4-1), Antilles (7-0 and 0-0), United States (3-3 and 3-0).

**Chile** as host nation and **Brazil** as holders of the World Cup have been seeded through to the finals.

In subsequent issues of *World Soccer*, now that the finalists are known, we shall endeavour to present the latest news of the preparations being undertaken for the Chile expedition from these various parts of the world. Once countries name their players for the trip, we shall include the lists together with any other developments affecting any of the competing countries.

It will be the aim of *World Soccer* to keep in touch with the situation right up to the actual matches themselves and, of course, once results come in, afford readers with the best possible coverage of the series both in words and pictures.

## *South Africa Boom*

by VERNON WOODS

THE United Tobacco Company K.O. Bowl Competition, confined to the top eight teams in the Republic, was a resounding success. The seven floodlit games meant big graded money prizes and a split of the 100,000 gate. Once again the 35,000 capacity Rand Stadium proved too small for the milling crowds as Durban City turned the tables —4-2—on the Castle Cup K.O. winners, Highlands Park. With a visit from Real Madrid almost a certainty next April the aim is to increase accommodation to seat 75,000.

Prior to the U.T.C. game N.F.L. Chairman, Dave Marais, selected "Miss National League" from the six parading finalists. After the game the Federated Supporters Clubs of Southern Africa feted the Soccer and Beauty finalists right through until 6 a.m. Gifts flew free, thick and fast with "Miss National League" collecting a free return trip to Paris and a money prize thrown in.

Thus came to an end the most successful soccer season in South Africa's history. Well over a million high paying spectators had passed through the turnstiles. Next season commencing March next is expected to be even better.

Two more soccer scouts are in Britain to take back suitable talent for the Republic. They are Keith Cox for the Brothers Club and Ray Williams (ex-Tranmere Rovers) on behalf of Ramblers. The fantastic success of paid soccer is spreading to Rugby Union and Baseball. The former will have a tough job ousting the amateur code.

## THE UNPAID TRANSFERS

**Who demands what for which former Austrian player now in Australia?**

| Player | Former Club | Present Club | Fee Sought |
|---|---|---|---|
| L. Baumgartner | FK Austria-Wien | A.P.I.A. | £2070 |
| Karl Jaros | FK Austria-Wien | Hakoah | £2070 |
| Andras Sagi | FK Austria-Wien | Prague | £2070 |
| Walter Tamandl | FK Austria-Wien | Prague | £2070 |
| Adolf Blutsch | FK Austria-Wien | Hakoah | £2070 |
| Erich Schwartz | FK Austria-Wien | Lake Macq'rie | £1035 |
| Peter Hrncir | FK Austria-Wien | Hakoah | £1035 |
| Heinz Dolezal | FK Austria-Wien | Hakoah | £2070 |
| Herbert Ninaus | Grazer AK ..... | Prague | £1380 |
| Erwin Ninaus | Grazer AK ..... | Prague | £1035 |
| Viktor Mach | Wiener AC ..... | Hakoah | £2240 |
| Heinz Wenzl | FC Admira ..... | Hakoah | £1035 |
| Adolf Handorf | Wr.Neustadter SK | Hakoah | £2040 |
| Alf. Hejtmanek | SK Red Star ... | Hakoah | £690 |
| Franz Tamandl | USV Unilever ... | Prague | £1810 |
| Johann Neuhold | Rapid Wien ... | Hakoah (Mel.) | £865 |

England defeated Portugal 2-0 in the deciding World Cup qualifying tie at Wembley last October. Our picture above shows Portugal's centre-forward Aguas (No. 9) trying with a great header. He just failed to score. Also in the picture, left to right, Springett, McNeil, Cavem and Swan. (Bippa 1.)

Hungary's goalkeeper Grosics leaps high to make a save on a Chilean shot during their friendly international at the Nacional Estadio, Santiago. Chile shocked the Hungarians and the whole of the soccer world with a 5-1 victory. (Planet 1.)

*South Americans are still talking about what the Russians did to their national sides*

# *RUSSIA IN A RARE MOOD . . .*

## SOUTH AMERICA

*by Gordon Jeffery*

IN the course of following the fortunes of South American club and national sides this commentary has often had to remain in Europe. This month for a change we can look at the other side of the picture—a European national side in South America.

Dealing with Group V of the World Cup Qualifying competition in the September issue of *World Soccer*, I wrote of the Soviet Union—"The Soviet Union have won the first competition for the European Nations Cup and as such can style themselves the European champions—they probably do not because their attitude to participation in world soccer has been always one of careful preparation. They went to Sweden—they announced before the event—to play and to learn. It is their willingness to learn that encourages me to feel that they will justify their European title not only by qualifying for Chile but by doing well there."

Since then the Russians have, of course, qualified for the 1962 World Cup Finals in Chile with a hundred per cent record in their group; and, still careful in their preparations, still ready to learn, they have played against the Argentine, Chile and Uruguay in the, to them, wholly unfamiliar surroundings of South America. European nations, it needs to be recalled, have had little success in tours of South America. Aside from appearances in the 1930 and 1950 World Cup competitions in Uruguay and Brazil respectively, Spain and England both toured the New World in 1953—Spain had a narrow win over Chile but lost to the Argentine; England also beat Chile, drew with the Argentine but lost to Uruguay.

In 1956, the Czechs played against Brazil (twice), Uruguay, Argentina and Chile and ended with a one-win, four-defeats record. Italy in the same year visited Brazil and Argentina and lost to both. Portugal and Bulgaria played Brazil twice apiece in 1957 and 1958 and the Brazilians won every time. England in 1959 lost to both Brazil and Peru; Spain in 1960 had a better record—two wins over Chile, and one over Peru on the credit side to a single defeat by Argentina on the debit. West Germany in the middle of a successful run of international matches in Europe travelled to Chile in the spring of 1961—and lost by three goals to one.

Briefly that was the background record against which the Soviet Union—at the end of their domestic season (the period when, it is sometimes pleaded, footballers are too jaded and stale to play at their best) journeyed to Buenos Aires, immediately after beating Armenia in a practice match by eight goals to nil and, in Istanbul in the World Cup Qualifying match, Turkey by two goals to one. The latter match was played on November 12—the first match of the Latin American tour, against Argentina, was played in Buenos Aires six days later. The Russians, in other words, had little time for the much-talked and written about necessary acclimatisation. They also insisted that the match should be played in the afternoon when the temperature was at its peak rather than in the cooler evening under floodlights.

It was argued in the attempt to persuade them to change their minds that the June climate in Chile would be more temperate than the 80-90 degrees of a Buenos Aires afternoon in November, but the Russians were intent upon learning the hard way.

Argentina fielded a strong side made up mainly of the players who had toured Europe last June. Roma in goal as usual, Ramos-Delgado, Vidal and C. Griguol backs, and Simeone and Sacchi wing-halves was the defensive line-up—all except Griguol of the Atlanta club had toured Europe and, of the others, only Sacchi had missed the match in Moscow when the two countries had drawn nil-nil. The attack showed more changes with two of Racing's star forwards, Pizzuti (at inside-right) and Belen (outside-left), joining their club-mate, Corbatta (outside-right). Artime was at centre-forward and, of course, Sanfilippo at inside-left. Only the latter and, for part of the game, Corbatta had played in Moscow.

The Soviet Union fielded nearly the same defence as had played a week earlier against Turkey—the exception, excluding a few positional changes, being Ostrovsky coming in for Chokheli, but of the forwards only the brilliant wingers, Metreveli and Meskhi, stayed put. Young Gennady Gusarov moved from centre-forward to inside-left to displace Alexei Mamykin, Ponedelnik returned at centre-forward and Ivanov came in for Ambartsumyan at inside-right.

Compared with the Russian line-up of last June against Argentina, the defence was strengthened by the inclusion of "veteran" internationals Lew Yachin and Netto in place of Maslachenko and Manoshin and had Ostrovsky in for Chokheli. The attack differed only in that Gusarov was at inside-left instead of Baboukin but Gusarov had substituted for Ponedelnik in part of the

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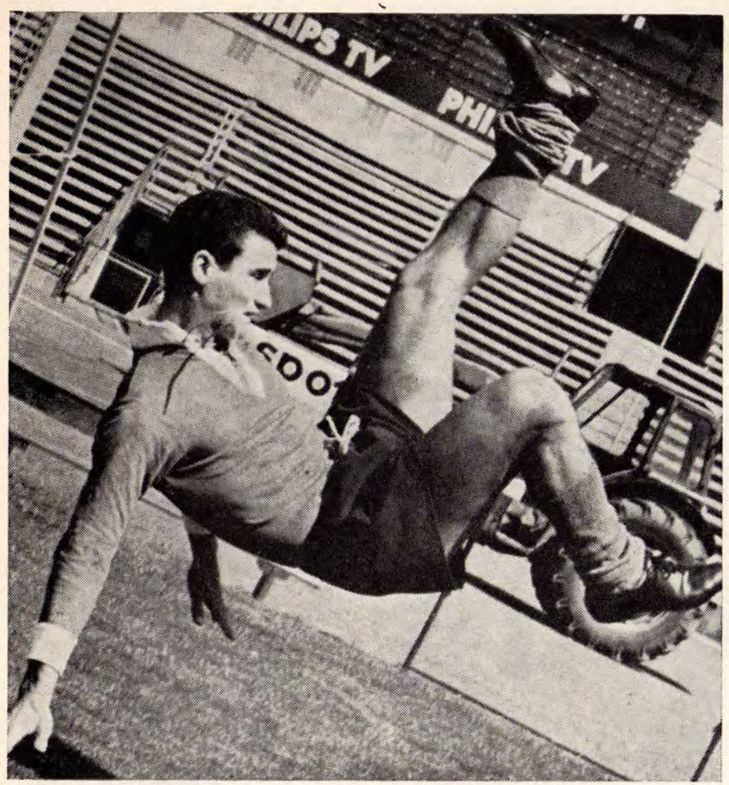


Edilsom, the left-half of Brazil's Vasco da Gama club, shows our cameraman how the overhead scissors-kick is best performed; the ball has long since sailed out of camera range on the left. (Planet 1.)

## SOUTH AMERICAN COMMENTARY *from previous page*

first match and was not, therefore, unknown to the Argentinians nor they to him.

Argentina came nearest to scoring in the opening stages of the match when Yachin made a fingertip save from a hard Sanfilippo drive but the Russians, with Netto in superb form, were soon dominating the play and it was no surprise when Ponedelnik, with a shrewd shot off the outside of his right foot, opened the scoring in the twenty-third minute. Two minutes later the same player caught Roma on the wrong foot—and the Soviet Union were two goals up.

### EFFORTLESS PLAY

In the second half the Russians continued to dominate with their effortless team play always mastering the possibly more brilliant but far too individualistic efforts of the Argentinians. After nine minutes' play good work by Ponedelnik laid on an easy chance for Gusarov but the inside-left missed the chance of putting his side comfortably ahead. As it was, when Sanfilippo reduced the arrears a quarter of an hour from the end the home country sensed the prospect of an equaliser—a prospect that seemed brighter five minutes later when Yachin was injured and had to leave the field. His substitute, Maslachenko, soon warmed to his task, however, and was quite capable of handling safely the little the Argentinian attack was able to launch in his direction.

The Russians had got off to a fine start in their first match in Latin America—not only by winning the match but by markedly pleasing a critical crowd. The second testing time came three days later against Chile in Santiago. Yachin was still nursing his injury but this was the most likely match for the second touring goalkeeper, Maslachenko, to have played in even had Yachin not been injured. Netto also stood down—Manoshin coming in at wing-half and Chokheli returned at full-back to give Dubinski a rest. Khusainov for Gusarov at inside-left was the only forward change but Mamykin was given a run as substitute during the match.

Chile lined up with Escutti in goal, Eyzaguirre and Navarro at back; Contreras, R. Sanchez and Rojas half-back; Moreno, Toro, Landa, L. Sanchez and Ramirez forwards. Landa is the only relatively "new" name in the line-up but there was little surprise about his selection as he has been the leading goal-scorer in the Chilean League throughout most of the season. He plays for Union Espanola, Raul Sanchez for Wanderers and Eladio Rojas for Everton, but the rest come from Chile's best known two clubs, Universidad de Chile and Colo Colo.

Nearly seventy thousand excited Chileans watched the game in Santiago and saw their national side turn in a great display that was not, however, despite the screaming assistance of their supporters, able to penetrate a splendid Soviet defence in which Yachin's "understudy" Maslachenko made it obvious why several Russian critics have named him their star player of the past Soviet season.



# The Russians pleased even the most critical fans

Then, as so often happens in football, the side that had been on the defensive for much of the game broke away and scored! This happened under the bright lights of the Santiago Stadium—the Chileans had stuck out for a floodlit match—when twenty minutes of play remained. And not all the enthusiastic efforts of Honorino Landa and his experienced colleagues could produce an equaliser to Manoshin's goal.

Two matches—two wins for the Soviet Union but in this match they had failed to maintain the clear superiority they had shown against Argentina in Buenos Aires. Had that been an "off-day" for the Argentinians? Or were the Chileans progressing more surely into the category of serious contenders for the World Cup title rather than ex-officio finalists?

### HIGHLY-RATED

The Russians moved on to Montevideo to challenge the highly-rated Uruguay side. Uruguay had, of course, beaten Chile in Santiago by three goals to two a month before. Against the Soviet Union they lined up their usual combination built around Penarol and Nacional plus Cerro's smart outside-left, Pintos. Full line-up: Maidana; Troche, Alvarez; Gonzales, Gonvalvez, de Souza; Cubillas, Silva, Sasia, Douka and Pintos.

The Soviet Union for their part returned to the eleven players—the defenders in slightly different formation — who had played so brilliantly in Buenos Aires. That is to say, Yachin, Netto and Dubinski came back to the defence and Gusarov replaced Khusainov in the forward line. With the changes, but not necessarily wholly because of them, came a return to the dominating play of the Argentinian match. But at least a part of the reason for this was that the Uruguayans, like the Argentinians but unlike the Chileans, relied far too much upon individual bursts of brilliance. The well-drilled Soviet defence have little difficulty in stopping such attacks and particularly when they have—as they did in Montevideo—a Yachin in goal determined to prove that good as Maslachenko is, Yachin is better.

In truth, one understands that Yachin is a shining example of Soviet culture—witness his indifference to tempting offers to lure him into professional football elsewhere—and, as such, would frown upon expressions lauding the "cult of the individual". The fact remains that 46,000 spectators at the Centenario Stadium (a good gate for Montevideo incidentally — five thousand less watched Nacional beat Santos there a few weeks before) went away convinced that, despite their affection for Maidana, Lew Yachin deserves the title of the world's number one 'keeper.

### MAIN INSTIGATOR

Nor can the thoughtful Netto be far below top rating both as a player and as the main instigator of his side's attacks—attacks that are quickly taken up by the wingers, Metreveli and Meskhi, both of whom made favourable impressions on all who saw them play in Latin America as, for that matter, they have for some years been doing in Europe. With Victor Ponedelnik back in the form of a year ago, quick and eager to take chances; and young Gusarov gaining confidence and greater assurance with every match, the Russians can look forward to the World Cup Finals with considerable justification for a successful run. They have still, of course, to try their strength against Brazil—efforts were made by both the Botafogo and Santos clubs to arrange friendly matches with the Soviet side but nothing came of them. Thus the European champions and the South American leading nation seem destined to wait until June, 1962, to test their strength against each other.

Meanwhile, as I reach the concluding paragraphs of this month's South American Commentary, there comes news of Hungary's match against Chile—and the result Chile 5 Hungary 1! Few details about this game have as yet come to hand but I hope I will have them in time for comment in the International Post Mortem pages elsewhere in this issue. The result, however, even at first sight, is less of a surprise than some writers are already claiming it to be, when it is looked at in relation to the experiences of the Russians.

The triumph of the Soviet Union party in Latin America was the triumph of team play over individualism. The better showing of the Chileans, compared with Argentina and Uruguay, against the Russians was likewise the consequence of their team play. Both Argentina and Uruguay with a larger number of brilliant players at their disposal than Chile need to get eleven of these players at least—ideally fifteen or sixteen—blended into a *team*. Spain and Italy of the European contenders may well have to resolve the same problem.

### WELL DEFINED

Brazil, on the other hand, have got both the great individual players and, despite their constant changes, a well-defined sense of team work. With the advantage of playing in fairly familiar conditions to assist them they must remain, for my money, favourites for the 1962 World Cup—but that is still six months ahead as I write and, in this commentary, there is just room for a few brief items of South American news.

After the Hungarian national side, a leading Hungarian club, Ujpesti, are booked to visit the Americas. They are taking part with Racing of Argentina, and Botafogo and Flamengo of Brazil, in a Tournament in Mexico to be played between January 14 and February 2. Most of the matches will be played in Guadalajara but what the Mexicans judge to be the "set-piece"—Botafogo versus Ujpesti will be staged in Mexico City.

The domestic seasons in most of the South American countries are coming to an end and next month I should be able to devote more space to looking at the final league tables. Some champions are already known—Penarol with thirty points from the eighteen matches played have won in Uruguay with Nacional (twenty-seven points) runners-up. The Ecuadorian Spencer was Penarol's and the League's top goal-scorer with eighteen goals. In the Argentine, Racing have had a splendid season and ended comfortable winners with a seven-point lead over their nearest rivals San Lorenzo. I have not yet received the final goal-scoring details but with three matches to play Boca Juniors' Valentim had edged his way in front of Artime who had been top-scorer for much of the season.

Just for the record—I notice I left out details of the scorers in the Soviet Union-Uruguay match. Gusarov, after twenty-seven minutes, put the Soviet Union ahead, Cubillas equalised two minutes later and Ponedelnik netted the winner three minutes before half-time.

### COLOMBIAN PROGRESS

One of the South American World Cup finalists about whom comparatively little is known is Colombia. They have qualified for the last sixteen for the first time in their history.

Assessing their chances in Chile is difficult: they have not done overmuch in recent months on the international front and the composition of their national side changes often. However, I have it on good authority that for the finals, the Colombia team will, in the main, be comprised of players from the Millonarios club.

A good many Europeans will need no introduction to Millonarios: they well recall the sensational events of 1950 when Colombia were F.I.F.A. "rebels" and when many of their clubs—Millonarios among them—lured South American and British stars to their fold without paying a single transfer fee.

Colombia are no longer the "naughty boys" of international football. Back under the jurisdiction of F.I.F.A., they have reorganised their programme on a democratic basis and have, as we all know, won through to the World Cup finals. It is a proud period indeed in Colombian soccer history.

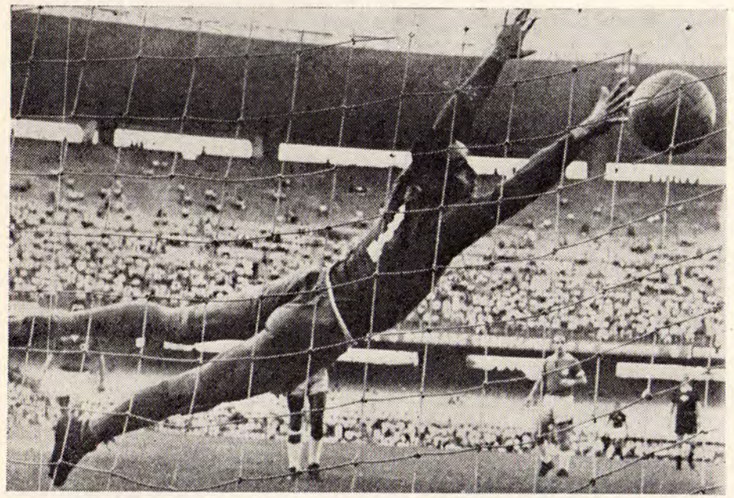
There are still many foreign-born stars in Colombia, mostly Argentinians; but they are there legitimately. Local rules allow up to seven foreigners to a team and one recent survey revealed that close on three hundred of them were taking part.

But one cannot honestly see Colombia making much progress in the final groups which begin on May 30. Any surprises in the tournament are, I feel, to come from the other finalists from the South American continent.

Elsewhere in this issue latest developments from these sources are given.

William Martinez (left) full-back of Penarol bears in quickly upon Da Costa (right) of Uruguay's National team during a recent match in Montevideo. (Planet 1.)

# AROUND THE WORLD STORIES



Already the holder of one World Cup Winner's medal and obviously hoping for another is Brazilian goalkeeper Gilmar. He is shown making a spectacular but unsuccessful attempt to save in a game in the recent Rio-Sao Paulo Tournament. (Planet 1.)

# HUNGARY SURPRISE IS LIKELY

## HUNGARY

### On tour in S.A.

WHEN the Hungarian national team left for their South American tour, the league programme took its customary mid-winter break. Further advanced than usual due to the need to finish the season in good time for the serious trip to the New World next May, Vasas, the 1961 champions, are once more on top, one point ahead of the team who chased them home last season, Ujpest Dozsa. The campaign begins again on February 26.

Though there are many Hungarian players operating in Western Europe, none have left Budapest with the blessing of the F.A., but if reports prove true they are about to create a new precedent. Karoly Sandor, MTK's flying right-winger, is the man mentioned and it seems he will be allowed to turn professional after the World Cup. Thirty-three years old, Sandor has fifty-seven caps and there will certainly be a queue for him if the rumours prove well founded.

## YUGOSLAVIA

### Costly journey

THE trip to Seoul for the second leg of their World Cup qualifying match with South Korea proved so costly that the F.A. decided to make a tour of the Far East to help cover the expenses. Japan were beaten 1-0 in Tokyo, and two matches in Hong Kong were also won. There the Yugoslavs played a Chinese XI (6-1) and a fully representative Anglo-Chinese side (2-1).

The boy from Belgrade, Dragoslav Sekularac, has been promoted! Despairing of getting the brilliant inside-forward to put the team interests before all else, the F.A. have suspended him; described him as irresponsible, and dropped him! Now they have decided to make him captain of the national team in the hope that this will do the trick. Studying to be a meteorologist, Sekularac has turned down several professional offers but his recent form has brought bids that he will hardly be able to refuse and the odds seem stacked in favour of him joining fellow countrymen Veselinovic, Boskov and Kostic in Italy next summer.

League leaders at the close down are Partizan (Belgrade), the reigning champions, who are currently in South America for a six week tour of Argentina, Chile and Colombia.

## ETHIOPIA

### Boom in the sport

AS in the whole of Africa generally, football is on the upgrade in Ethiopia and interest among the public is growing tremendously. Most of the credit for this is due to the work of national coach Slavko Milosevic (Yugoslavia), whose prestige zoomed following the narrow defeats in World Cup games with Israel. Finance is the biggest single problem for they need many more coaches and vast amounts of equipment if the recent progress is to be maintained. The Panafrican Cup will give the game another boost early in 1962, for the semi-finals are scheduled to be played in Addis Ababa with the final three days later. Ethiopia will meet either Nigeria or Tunisia and the other semi-final will be between Egypt and either Kenya or Uganda.

## SPAIN

### Five in short time

THE inevitable has happened. Barcelona have dismissed their coach Luis Miro and appointed Ladislav Kubala in his place! The Hungarian is the fifth CFB coach in less than two years — Hererra, Orizoala, Brocic, Miro, Kubala.

After two matches in the current league programme Real Madrid were on top and that is how the position has remained all the way. At the half-way stage Madrid have won thirteen of their fifteen games and lead the field by five points. Outside-left Francisco Gento was dropped from the national team to meet Morocco because he had lost the goalscoring touch and replied to Mr. Escartin's criticism by getting both the Real goals three days later in their 2-1 win over Atletico Madrid.

Ferenc Puskas gained his first Spanish cap in the match at Casablanca and the following week-end cracked a couple of ribs in the match against Mallorca. Had it not been for this injury he, too, would probably have been dropped with club-mate Gento for his inclusion raised a storm of criticism. Never satisfied, the Spaniards do not rate their chances in Chile and one paper summed up the 3-2 win over Morocco like this: "To Chile—Tourist Class."

## SWEDEN

### Raynor fails

DISAPPOINTED at Sweden's failure to overcome Switzerland and thus qualify for the World Cup finals, national coach George Raynor handed in his resignation and said he was giving up football. This was Mr. Raynor's first real failure with the Swedes for under his guidance they won the 1948 Olympics, took third place in the 1950 World Cup in Brazil, and were finalists in 1958!

Sixty-seven times capped Orvar Bergmark is another disillusioned man and despite being only thirty-one he, too, has retired. Whether his club, Orebro, will talk him out of this decision remains to be seen but the odds are they will. Bergmark's former colleague, Kalle Svensson, is making a comeback in the spring with his old club, Halsingborg. Thirty-seven years old, he holds the record number of appearances for Sweden (seventy-eight) and has been inactive since he retired in July, 1958. One of Svensson's old rivals, Bengt "Zamora" Nyholm, has been elected "Footballer of the Year".

One and a half million people watched the various matches of the first division championship during the 1961 season—an average of 11,000. Biggest gate of the year was 47,000 for the Gothenburg "derby", Goteborg v. Orgryte.

## FRANCE

### Just is just back

FONTAINE is back! After more than two years of hospitalisation, rest and special training. Reims' centre-forward Just Fontaine has won his way back into soccer. His twice broken leg has been one of the most discussed topics in French football—and he has certainly been missed by the national team. His return to a goal-shy Reims attack did not produce the confidence boosting goal and St. Etienne beat the Champagne club 2-0 but goals will certainly come from Fontaine again when the Reims front line is back at full strength. At the moment Kopa and Piantoni are out injured while Akesbi was under suspension when Fontaine made his come-back. The French professionals' Union have given Fontaine another job—President of the newly created body. Njo Lea, who almost gave up playing himself to build the Association, is the Secretary.

Racing Strasbourg, currently holding bottom place in the league table, have appointed two of their players, Remetter and Jonquet, to cover the duties of coach and technical director. The former was dismissed—the latter resigned in sympathy and the two former internationals stepped into the breach though they both intend to go on playing.

## URUGUAY

### Relegation with a difference

PENAROL took most of the 1961 honours in domestic football as well as winning the unofficial World Clubs championship. Ecuador-born centre-forward Spencer was the league's leading goalgetter with eighteen, an average of one per game. From the ten club first division only one team is relegated and this doubtful distinction goes to either Wanderers or Fenix. Wanderers finished two points better off than their play-off opponents but the rules in Montevideo allow for relegation to be decided by taking the last two seasons' points into consideration and that levels things off.

The Uruguayan national team received a nasty shock when Russia beat them 2-1 but there will be no panic switches as occurred across the Rio Plata. Everyone is agreed that the Penarol dominated team has the best chance for Chile and they will merely intensify their programme of preparations.

## SWITZERLAND

### Champions topple

FOR the first time in more than a year Servette (Geneva) have been toppled from first place. Lausanne Sports are the new leaders who inflicted the biggest defeat (4-0) on Servette for eighteen months. A fortnight later Grasshoppers (Zurich) again lowered the colours of Servette and their French coach Jean Snella, but since their elimination from the European Cup they are backed to resume their old place. The players likely to be chosen for the Chile trip are naturally overjoyed at Switzerland's qualification for the World Cup last sixteen, but the majority of players must have had second thoughts lately. To enable the season to be completed before the World Cup, the break will be for only one month this winter instead of the customary three. League and Cup matches must be played every week save between January 15 and February 15, and should the weather prevent any game from being completed it must be replayed in mid-week!

## BRAZIL

### Thinking well ahead

MOST people's thoughts today centre around Santiago but the CBD are way ahead of everyone else. They have recently announced their outline plan for preparing their team for the 1966 series to be played in England. In 1963 the Brazilians will make a quick six match tour of Europe and a year later they will invite the top international sides to a special tournament in Rio as well as staging the Pan American Games in the same city. Then in 1965, a further and more extensive tour of Europe will be undertaken in readiness for the trip to England in 1966!

Pele and Santos F.C. have more immediate designs . . . Penarol's South American Champions tag. Already they have reached the final of the Brazilian series which must be won to gain entry to the continental tournament, though they nearly came a cropper against America F.C. Pele was sent off (for insulting the referee) in the second leg after scoring a hat-trick in the 5-1 win earlier. Without Pele, Santos were beaten 1-0 but because goal average does not count they had to play again. This time the Santos "Globetrotters" made no mistake. Pele two, Coutinho two, Dorval and Pepe . . . 6-1.

## POLAND

### Championship as before

IN the last match of the season Gornik Zabrze were unexpectedly beaten by the champions of two years ago LKS Lodz, but the result made no difference to the title destination. Gornik, who built up a lead of ten points at one stage, were home and dry weeks before the fixtures were completed. Captain and inside-left Ernst Pohl topped the league scorers again with eighteen goals in twenty-six matches. The performances of the national team during 1961 were much improved. After beating Russia 1-0, who had thrashed them 7-1 twelve months earlier, they slipped a little in the most important World Cup games with Yugoslavia and then redeemed themselves somewhat by beating East Germany 3-1 and Denmark 5-0.

## RUSSIA

### Success in South America

AFTER several poor displays in the international arena, the Russians rocked all the critics by qualifying for the World Cup with maximum points and then winning their three matches in South America against Argentina 2-1, Chile 1-0 and Uruguay 2-1.

As already widely reported, Dynamo Kiev are the 1961 champions and another Ukrainian team Chaktor Stalino won the Cup. Stalino having been renamed—the new Cup winners are Chaktor Donetsk! The leading scorer during the season which ended November 1 was Moscow Torpedo inside-left, Gusarov, with twenty-two goals. His tally included six penalties—a 100% record! Dynamo Moscow 'keeper, Lev Yachin, lost his form and place in the Russian XI early in the season and though he recovered both in time for the South American trip, he is only rated second in the Moscow ranking list. Top choice for the job of guarding the goal according to "Sovietski Sport" is Maslatchenko (Lokomotive Moscow).

## DENMARK

### Special celebrations

IN two years' time—1964—the Danish Football Association celebrates its 75th anniversary and already the management committee is busy working out details of special attractions by which to mark the occasion. Games against other countries are a certainty, but there is one ambitious fixture the Danes would dearly like to arrange: Scandinavia versus the Rest of Europe. It is understood that Denmark's Scandinavian neighbours are all in favour, and it is now just a question of offering the proposal for proper sanction.

## UNITED STATES

### The big change-over

THE swing from American Football to Association Football continues in the United States. Indeed, recent reports clearly indicate that the movement is quickening.

We hear that the Universities of Yale, Princeton, Villanova and Los Angeles have all made the switch. Coaching schemes have been arranged in order to instruct the students of the many and varied differences to be found between the two games. Baseball, too, although still America's number one sporting attraction, has also reported losses from its ranks to Association Football.

In 1950 when the United States defeated England 1-0 in the World Cup, it was thought that it would prove a filip to the game but it did not make much impact at the time. Now progress has been made in a substantial way.

In the South African Cup Final between Highlands Park and Durban City at the Rand stadium the latter were the winners, 3-2. Our picture shows Les Salton (Highlands Park) putting in a shot at goal just before he is tackled by Stan Jacobitz (Durban City).

# European fixtures

## League games for the month of February

### PORTUGAL

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4**

Belenenses v. Covilha; Olhanense v. Académica; Salgueiros v. Benfica; Leixoes v. Lusitano; Sporting v. Porto; Beira-Mar v. Atlético; Vitória v. Cuf.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11**

Académica v. Covilha; Benfica v. Olhanense; Lusitano v. Salgueiros; Porto v. Leixoes; Atlético v. Sporting; Cuf v. Beira-Mar; Vitória v. Belenenses.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18**

Belenenses v. Académica; Covilha v. Benfica; Olhanense v. Lusitano; Salgueiros v. Porto; Leixoes v. Atlético; Sporting v. Cuf; Beira-Mar v. Vitória.

### SPAIN

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4**

At. Bilbao v. Zaragoza; Elche v. Mallorca; R. Sociedad v. Betis; Sevilla v. Osasuna; Santander v. Español; Barcelona v. Oviedo; Valencia v. At. Madrid; R. Madrid v. Tenerife.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11**

Zaragoza v. R. Madrid; At. Madrid v. Elche; Betis v. Barcelona; Español v. Sevilla; Oviedo v. At. Bilbao; Mallorca v. Santander; Osasuna v. R. Sociedad; Valencia v. Tenerife.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18**

Tenerife v. Zaragoza; Elche v. Valencia; At. Bilbao v. Betis; Sevilla v. Mallorca; R. Sociedad v. Español; Barcelona v. Osasuna; Santander v. At. Madrid; R. Madrid v. Oviedo.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25**

Betis v. R. Madrid; At. Madrid v. Sevilla; Español v. Barcelona; Elche v. Tenerife; Oviedo v. Zaragoza; Osasuna v. At. Bilbao; Mallorca v. R. Sociedad; Valencia v. Santander.

### FRANCE

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4**

Sedan v. Metz; Nancy v. Saint-Etienne; Strasbourg v. Lens; Rennes v. Reims; St. Français v. Montpellier; Rouen v. R.C. Paris; Lyon v. Nice; Monaco v. Sochaux; Nimes v. Angers; Toulouse v. Le Havre.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11**

Reims v. Monaco; Metz v. Nimes; Sochaux v. Lyon; Angers v. Rouen; R.C. Paris v. Strasbourg; Le Havre v. Rennes; Saint Etienne v. Sedan; Nice v. St. Français; Montpellier v. Lens; Toulouse v. Nancy.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25**

Reims v. Toulouse; Nancy v. Sochaux; Strasbourg v. Lyon; Rennes v. Montpellier; St. Français v. Le Havre; Rouen v. Sedan; Saint-Etienne v. Nice; Monaco v. Angers; Nimes v. R.C. Paris; Lens v. Metz.

### ENGLAND

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3**

Arsenal v. West Bromwich Albion; Aston Villa v. Blackburn Rovers; Bolton Wanderers v. Manchester City; Burnley v. Birmingham City; Chelsea v. West Ham United; Ipswich Town v. Everton; Leicester City v. Fulham; Manchester United v. Cardiff City; Nottingham Forest v. Blackpool; Sheffield Wednesday v. Sheffield United; Wolverhampton Wanderers v. Tottenham Hotspur.

**FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9**

Cardiff City v. Wolverhampton Wanderers

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10**

Birmingham City v. Arsenal; Blackburn Rovers v. Chelsea; Blackpool v. Aston Villa; Everton v. Burnley; Fulham v. Ipswich Town; Manchester City v. Manchester United; Sheffield Wednesday v. Leicester City; Tottenham Hotspur v. Nottingham Forest; West Bromwich Albion v. Bolton Wanderers; West Ham United v. Sheffield United.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17**

Arsenal v. Everton; Aston Villa v. Tottenham Hotspur; Bolton Wanderers v. Birmingham City; Burnley v. Fulham; Chelsea v. Blackpool; Ipswich Town v. Sheffield Wednesday; Leicester City v. West Ham United; Manchester City v. West Bromwich Albion; Nottingham Forest v. Cardiff City; Sheffield United v. Blackburn Rovers; Wolverhampton Wanderers v. Manchester United.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24**

Aston Villa v. Fulham; Blackburn Rovers v. Burnley; Blackpool v. Arsenal; Cardiff City v. Manchester City; Chelsea v. Sheffield Wednesday; Manchester United v. West Bromwich Albion; Nottingham Forest v. Everton; Sheffield United v. Leicester City; Tottenham Hotspur v. Bolton Wanderers; West Ham United v. Ipswich Town; Wolverhampton Wanderers v. Birmingham City.

### SCOTLAND

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3**

Aberdeen v. St. Mirren; Celtic v. St. Johnstone; Dundee United v. Third Lanark; Dunfermline Athletic v. Partick Thistle; Falkirk v. Hibernian; Heart of Midlothian v. Stirling Albion; Kilmarnock v. Dundee; Motherwell v. Raith Rovers; Rangers v. Airdrieonians.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10**

Airdrieonians v. Hibernian; Dundee v. Motherwell; Heart of Midlothian v. Aberdeen; Partick Thistle v. Falkirk; Raith Rovers v. Rangers; St. Johnstone v. Dunfermline Athletic; St. Mirren v. Dundee United; Stirling Albion v. Celtic; Third Lanark v. Kilmarnock.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17**

Aberdeen v. Falkirk; Airdrieonians v. St. Mirren; Celtic v. Heart of Midlothian; Dundee v. Dunfermline Athletic; Hibernian v. Partick Thistle; Kilmarnock v. Dundee United; Raith Rovers v. Third Lanark; Rangers v. Motherwell; Stirling Albion v. St. Johnstone.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24**

Dundee United v. Raith Rovers; Dunfermline Athletic v. Celtic; Falkirk v. Kilmarnock; Heart of Midlothian v. Rangers; Motherwell v. Aberdeen; Partick Thistle v. Dundee; St. Johnstone v. Airdrieonians; St. Mirren v. Stirling Albion; Third Lanark v. Hibernian.

### WEST GERMANY

**SOUTH**

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4**

Eintracht Frankfurt v. VfR Mannheim; FC Nurnberg v. VfB Stuttgart; SSV Reutlingen v. Bayern Hof; 1860 Munchen v SpVgg Furth; Kickers Offenbach v. FSV Frankfurt; Schweinfurt v. Bayern Munchen; SV Waldhof v. BC Augsberg; Schwaben v. Karlsruher SC.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10**

Karlsruher SC v. Eintracht Frankfurt.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11**

VfR Mannheim v. FC Nurnberg; SpVgg Furth v. SSV Reutlingen; FSV Frankfurt v. 1860 Munchen; BC Augsburg v. Kickers Offenbach; Bayern Munchen v. Schwaben; Bayern Hof v. SV Waldhof; VfB Stuttgart v. Schweinfurt.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18**

Eintracht Frankfurt v. Bayern Munchen; FC Nurnberg v. Karlsruher SC; SSV Reutlingen v. FSV Frankfurt; 1860 Munchen v. BC Augsberg; Kickers Offenbach v. Bayern Hof; Schweinfurt v. VfR Mannheim; Schwaben v. VfB Stuttgart; SV Waldhof v. SpVgg Furth.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24**

SpVgg Furth v. Kickers Offenbach.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25**

VfB Stuttgart v. Eintracht Frankfurt; Bayern Munchen v. FC Nurnberg; BC Augsberg v. SSV Reutlingen; Bayern Hof v. 1860 Munchen; VfR Mannheim v. Schwaben; FSV Frankfurt v. SV Waldhof; Karlsruher SC v. Schweinfurt.

**NORTH**

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3**

VfR Neumunster v. Hamburger SV

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4**

Braunschweig v. Werder Bremen; VfV Hildesheim v. VfB Oldenburg; Bergedorf v. Concordia; FC St. Pauli v. VfL Osnabruck; Altona 93 v. Holstein Kiel; Bremer SV v. Hannover 96; Bremerhaven v. Nordhorn.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10**

Hannover 96 v. FC St. Pauli.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11**

Hamburger SV v. Braunschweig; Werder Bremen v. Altona 93; Concordia v. VfV Hildesheim; Bergedorf v. Bremershaven; VfL Osnabruck v. VfR Neumunster; Holstein Kiel v. Bremer SV; Oldenburg v. Nordhorn.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17**

Altona 93 v. Concordia.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18**

Werder Bremen v. Hamburger SV; VfV Hildesheim v. Holstein Kiel; Braunschweig v. VfB Oldenburg; FC St. Pauli v. Bergedorf; VfL Osnabruck v. Nordhorn; Neumunster v. Hannover 96; Bremershaven v. Bremer SV.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24**

Concordia v. FC St. Pauli.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25**

Holstein Kiel v. Hamburger SV; Oldenburg v. Werder Bremen; Altona 93 v. VfV Hildesheim; Bremer SV v. Braunschweig; Bergedorf v. VfR Neumunster; VfL Osnabruck v. Bremershaven; Hannover 96 v. Nordhorn.

**SOUTH-WEST**

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3**

Phonix v. Tura L'hafen.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4**

VfR Kaiserl v FK Pirmasens; Sportfreunde v. Neunkirchen; Eintracht Trier v. FC Kaiserl; SV Saar 05 v FC Saarbrucken; Kreuznach v. Wermatia; TuS Neuendorf v. FSV Mainz; SC Ludwigshafen v. BSC Oppau.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10**

FC Kaiserl v. Sportfreunde; BSC Oppau Phonix.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11**

FK Pirmasens v. SV Saar 05; Neunkirchen v. TuS Neuendorf; FC Saarbrucken v. SC Ludwigshafen; Tura L'hafen v. Kreuznach; Wermatia v. Eintracht Trier; FSV Mainz v. VfR Kaiserl.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17**

FSV Mainz v. Tura L'hafen.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18**

FK Pirmasens v. Wermatia; Neunkirchen v. BSC Oppau; FC Saarbrucken v. FC Kaiserl; Sportfreunde v. SC Ludwigshafen; SV Saar 05 v. Eintracht Trier; Phonix v. TuS Neuendorf; VfR Kaiserl v. Kreuznach.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24**

Wermatia v. FC Saarbrucken; Sportfreunde v. Phonix.

*Continued on page 34*

**Volendam F.C. defeated Rapid J.C. 3-0 at Volendam in a Dutch League match recently and our picture below shows a thrilling scrimmage in front of the Rapid goal. (P.A.I.)**

**A somewhat unusual photograph taken from the Switzerland v. Sweden World Cup match in Berne during October showing a hectic goalmouth scene (the Swiss are in white jerseys). One player has, apparently, gone off the field in order to purchase an ice-cream from a passing salesman. . . . (Planet 1.)**

# WORLD CUP MAJOR UPSET

*Continued from page 16*

Rappan's story is also the story of Swiss football successes. In 1950 he was again coaching the Swiss World Cup team. The Swiss beat Mexico and achieved the feat of forcing Brazil to concede a draw on their home ground before being eliminated by Yugoslavia. Karl Rappan's greatest success and also his greatest disappointment came in 1954 when he was once more recalled as National Coach and succeeded in building up a first-class team that reached the quarter-finals. The Swiss team, relying on a direct and terribly effective system of devastating long passes scored five goals against the terrorised Austrians—leading 3-0 after a quarter of an hour—but handicapped by a full-back with a sun-stroke and an incredibly weak 'keeper it was overpowered by Ocwirk and company (7-5).

## Retain

After the World Cup the thrifty Swiss federation thought it unnecessary and too extravagant to retain Rappan as a full-time coach and so the man, who by now had earned himself the title of "The Sorcerer", withdrew from football to devote himself to the management of the restaurant he had opened up in Geneva. For a short period he successfully coached the FC Zurich, but illness forced him to retire. By 1960 he had recovered from his illness. When he was implored to take charge of the Swiss team as a full-time coach he did not accept at once. Instead he worked out a carefully detailed plan devised to lead Swiss soccer out of its rut, making the acceptance of this plan his terms. Moreover he demanded and was granted almost dictatorial powers.

Having been given full authority the soft-spoken Austrian with the enthusiasm of a teenager and the imperturbability of a Buddhist monk set out to clean up the Swiss football mess. He travelled from club to club talking to the players and inspiring them with his own love for the game. He founded a "Club of the Friends of the National Team", arranged training camps, surrounded himself with a staff of coaches, experts and former international players, who watched the league games and filed reports for him.

In March, 1960, the first test for Rappan's new methods came. For the international against Belgium, the Sorcerer startled public and press by recalling the Old Guard of 1954. Seven of the new team's players were over thirty and after they lost in a disappointing match the public already clamoured for Rappan's head. Rappan shook off the criticism and in spite of outraged outcries kept the Old Guard also for the next internationals, commenting that thirty was no age for a footballer and that the young players would have to show a different attitude if they wanted to make the team. The veterans showed themselves worthy of the confidence Rappan placed in them. They soundly defeated Chile, Holland and France. The 6-2 victory over France particularly showed that the bald-headed men, who had made Switzerland's glory in 1954, could still play football. Kernen (aged 31) masterfully organised the defence, Meier (30) and Vonlanthen (30) were the commanding generals of the offence, in which Ballaman (34) and Antenen (31) delighted the public by their brilliant combinations and Hügi scored five terrific goals which left the French goalkeeper and the journalists of *L'Equipe* gasping.

Within six months Rappan again had moulded players of different age, style, temperament, Swiss Germans and Swiss French into a homogenous team of extraordinary devotion and determination. Morale was high. Rappan had succeeded in winning back the support of clubs and public for the Swiss team. The Swiss were ready to face Belgium and Sweden for the qualification games. In the two hard-fought games against Belgium the veterans did the trick again, the fragile Antenen scoring three goals to a 4-2 away victory and the generous Ballaman placing two magnificently precise shots that gave the Swiss a 2-1 margin at home.

After the second Belgium game, however, Rappan seemed to have run out of his luck. The game against Sweden was lost 4-0. Hügi and Vonlanthen, the two ageing stars, after having sharply been criticised by Rappan for not training enough, sulkingly retired. Kernen and Ballaman, who was the soul of the team, were put out of action by injuries. Rappan remained calm and retained his quiet but contagious optimism. Filling the gaps with two dexterous and crafty forwards, Eschmann and Pottier, who both play pro football with the Parisian team of Stade Français, and the 33-year-old, robust full-back Morf, he formed a team that did not have the lucidity of the old one but matched it in fierce determination. "We want to win, we can win," was the slogan coined by Rappan and the players started to believe in victory. This belief in victory and Rappan's precise tactical orders were at the root of the two victories over Sweden. The Swedes although the better footballers were twice defeated by sheer enthusiasm and fighting spirit. Thus it happened that a major sensation was created among the football experts of all countries and thus the Swiss at the last moment grabbed the qualification for Chile.

## Summary

Switzerland will not be disgraced in Chile and indeed could provide one of the major surprises of the final rounds. Naturally all will depend on the actual draw which will decide virtually what chance there is of the Swiss reaching the latter stages of the competition. But whatever happens nothing can detract from the performance of the country in reaching Chile.

# Turkey's consistent champions are in

**by DAVID LEMMON**

THIS year, after much chopping and changing, Turkey's challenge in the European Cup has been carried by Fenerbahce of Istanbul. Having been champions of Turkey more than any other team they are worthy representatives.

Fenerbahce first won the Istanbul championship in 1912 and since then, first as amateur then as professional, they have won Turkey's senior championship sixteen times. But what is perhaps the most important part of this achievement is that during its history Fenerbahce has maintained the reputation for being Turkey's leading goal-getters. Fenerbahce's policy is, and has always been, goals and more goals—she is less defence-minded than any other team in Turkey.

In 1959, with four international forwards in the side, international right-back or centre-half, skipper Naci, Turkey's leading defender, was moved to inside-right to give more punch to a forward line which had already scored more goals than any other team in the country. Naci obliged by scoring eight goals in six games. This desire to score has made Fenerbahce the most loved, most envied and, by some, the most hated team in Turkey—one thing is certain and that is when Fenerbahce appear there is certain to be a big crowd and plenty of action.

Fenerbahce's goal-scoring power stretches way back to 1923 when there were seven Fenerbahce players in Turkey's first ever international side. The match was against Rumania in Istanbul and Turkey drew 2-2. Of these seven Fenerbahce players four were forwards and it was centre-forward Zeki Riza Sporel who scored both the goals. This great player went on to score fifteen goals in his sixteen internationals. He played his last game against Hungary in 1932, and captained his country ten times. Only Lefter has scored more goals for Turkey.

An action taken from one of the qualifying ties in the World Cup between Russia and Turkey. The Turks were only just eliminated by the Russians. (P.2.)

Zeki Riza's sixteen international appearances was a great achievement in an era when his counry played only twenty-odd games in over ten years, but, perhaps, an achievement that is even more phenomenal is the fact that Turkey has now played over sixty international matches and, in only three of those matches, has she fielded a side without a Fenerbahce player in it. There is probably no other club in the world that can boast such a record of consistency.

On the international scene Turkish football can be divided into three phases; the opening phase 1923-32; the isolated games of 1936-7; and the more energetic post-war period dating from the London Olympics.

It is this last phase which has produced professionalism and the outstanding personalities of present-day Turkish soccer. It is in this era that we have seen the great emergence of Fenerbahce as a dynamic attacking force and it is in the days of professionalism since 1952 that Fenerbahce has never been out of the first three in the league. Ten years—four times champions, three times runners-up, three times third—is there a prouder record in Europe?

In the vintage years since 1957 it has been the coaching of Molnar, the former Hungarian ace, that has been the driving force behind the team which has always been ready for experiment. Their adaptability has meant such startling changes as the one concerning the great Naci, already mentioned; the moving of international winger or centre-forward, Seref, to wing-half on occasions; the playing of Lefter wherever it was thought he was needed in the forward line and introduction of winger Mustafa, the smallest man in Turkish football, affectionately known as the "microbe".

This bold attacking policy has brought dividends—88 goals in 38 matches in 1960 constitutes a Turkish record. Incidentally the goals against column that year was 38, as many as Besiktas and Galatasaray, the first and third clubs, put together.

The prowess and goal-scoring power of the veteran Lefter is well known (I traced his career in a recent issue of *World Soccer*) and he is ably backed by Yuksel, Seref, little Mustafa and Can.

Can was first capped for Turkey at the age of nineteen when he had to choose between his two loves, the professionalism of football or the amateurism of basketball in which he was a star. Basketball's loss has been soccer's gain. Tall, handsome, elegant, quick, clever and possessing a fine shot, at the age of 25 Can has much behind him and surely even greater things lie ahead. He has the mark of true greatness and, I think, the future of Turkish soccer as well as the future of Fenerbahce could well be mapped out by this young man.

Come what may I know one thing for certain—Fenerbahce will strive, as always, to score goals and give top rate entertainment.

## OLYMPIC SOCCER TOURNAMENT

*Continued from page 13*

peninsula, and at the next Olympiad the balance of soccer power had shifted away from the amateurs.

At Helsinki, in 1952, the amateur-professional split became blatantly obvious. On the one hand we had the pseudo and state-amateurs of Hungary and Yugoslavia, the eventual finalists: on the other Sweden and Germany, undeniably amateur, who took part in the match for third place. Just look at the Finalists' teams: Hungary fielded Grosics, Buzanski, Lantos, Bozsik, Lorant, Zakarias, Hidegkuti, Kocsis, Palotas, Puskas and Czibor; Yugoslavia had Beara, Stankovic, Crnkovic, Cajkovski, Horvat, Boskov, Ognjanov, Mitic, Vukas, Bobek, and Zebec. A remarkable collection of so-called amateurs, virtually all full-international players, many of them world class, all of them devoting their "unpaid" lives to football—training, travelling and competing.

* * *

### THE SPIRIT

Yet nothing has been done to check the abuse of the letter, let alone the spirit of the Olympic Football Tournament. The situation has gone from bad to worse, with first Russia and then Yugoslavia proceeding from where Hungary left off. The U.S.S.R.'s full international side won the Melbourne competition in 1956, defeating Yugoslavia; the best amateur side was ... India, beaten by Bulgaria in the consolation Final. Only the half-hearted regulation imposed for the Rome Olympiad, excluding World Cup players from the tournament, prevented Russia from reaching the final stages; instead, they were replaced by Bulgaria, who "fortunately" did not go to Sweden in 1958. And however much one admires Denmark's gallant effort in reaching the 1960 Final, it is difficult to believe that they would have beaten a Hungarian side including experienced World Cup stars.

* * *

### FIRM STAND

It is time that F.I.F.A. and the Olympic Committee took a firm stand on this question of *Shamateurism*, which is making a mockery of the present-day competition. Their stop-gap exclusion of World Cup players, while effective in isolated instances, is fundamentally unfair; it could even penalise bona-fide amateurs like Denmark should they be comparatively successful in the World Championship. A change of approach is required, a change directed at individuals rather than interpretation of rules—which, as Avery Brundage found when he visited Russia—can never be proved unsatisfactory.

Now if the organisers were to assume from the start that all full international players are professionals, and exclude them provisionally from the competition, this would place the onus on individuals to prove themselves "innocent" (i.e. amateur), instead of the reverse as at present. I anticipate that while Danish internationals and the like would easily be able to establish their status, many Eastern European players—and others, for that matter—would have great difficulty in proving that they have a *full-time* job which supports them and their families *without* the help of football. For desperate positions need desperate remedies, and unless some such measure is put into operation, I can hold out little hope for the future of soccer in the Olympic Games. It would be tragic if this long-established tournament, scene of many stirring battles in the past, were to die an unnatural death from ridicule by the football world.

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**ROGER MACDONALD** *spotlights Spain's oldest club and tells of its tradition which differs greatly from that of Real Madrid*

# LOS LEONES DEL NORTE*

IN that year of grace, 1894, many strange things happened in distant lands. But none could have been stranger than the challenge issued by some brave fellows of Bilbao to the pick of the English colony to a game of *"futbol"* — a game which they had known for scarcely a year. The score—probably a mammoth one—is not recorded; the numerous spectators were more interested in the clash of styles, and they became angry when the niceties of Spanish ball-control were nullified by some sturdy English shoulder-charging. An invasion of the pitch—the first of many in Spain—compelled the Spanish players themselves to explain that the charge was part of the game.

The crowd retired behind the touchlines, still pondering upon the strange ways of the English; yet within a few years all Bilbao practised the art of football. From this quaint beginning arose Atletico Bilbao, a club whose magnificent spirit and patriotic fervour has earned its players the nickname of *Los Leones del Norte*—the Lions of the North.

### COMBINED

The Athletic Club itself dates from 1898, when local youths and British students combined regularly to play at week-ends. Their enthusiasm spread to other local sportsmen, and within a year two other clubs, Vizcaya and A.G. Bilbao, were also flourishing.

The first-mentioned won the Spanish Championship, a knock-out competition similar to the English F.A. Cup, upon its inauguration in 1902; however, El Atletico gained their revenge by successive victories in the next two years. In all they have carried off the trophy 20 times, many more than either Barcelona or Real Madrid.

It is easy to point to the rule barring foreigners from Spanish Cup-ties as the reason for Bilbao's success: but in fact their victories have been achieved gloriously against heavy odds. In 1910 and 1911 they broke the Barcelona monopoly and followed this up by becoming the only club in Spain ever to gain a hat-trick of wins in three separate decades — 1914-16, 1930-33, and 1943-45—an astonishing record. Their great era came during the 1930s, when Gerostiza performed wonders on the left wing, Roberto and Cilauren dominated the midfield, and Blasco proved himself second only to the legendary Zamora in goal.

An example of Bilbao's thorough approach to the game has been their readiness to engage coaches of high ability. Among the most famous have been Ferdinand Daucik, the great Czech defender; Martim Fransisco, Brazilian originator of the 4-2-4 plan; and a long line of Englishmen, Messrs. Barnes, Harris, Pentland, Garbutt, and Bagge. William Garbutt, the former Blackburn and Arsenal winger, joined Atletico hot-foot from Genoa and spent several successful seasons with the club. But it is Fred Pentland, the genius behind Spain's victory over England in 1929, who had the greatest influence on Basque football; he was the man who lost a bowler each time Bilbao won a trophy! The players used to make a tour of the pitch kicking his hat to ribbons as part of their victory ceremony—a tradition that was revived when Pentland visited his old club in 1959.

Bilbao's Estadio San Mames has been vastly improved since its opening in 1913; the scene of several memorable matches during its long history, it is the oldest playing field in existence in the peninsula. Spain's first home international match was played there on October 9, 1921, when the Olympic Champions, Belgium, were beaten by two goals to nil. Zamora, as expected, played a fine game: Blasco, as usual, had to be content to watch the match from the touchline. He was doomed to make only a handful of appearances for the national side, the first against Portugal in 1931 and the last during the summer of 1936.

There have been many great games at club level. Once in a League match with Coruna, Pirru Gainza, an automatic choice for Spain for many years, scored five goals out of eight from the left wing. Another day came Bilbao's epic clash with Manchester United in the European Cup, their lead in the home leg fluctuating from 3-0 to 3-2 and then 5-3 midst a raging snowstorm. In the return match Atletico fought a brilliant rearguard action, only to give way inch by inch like a desperate man clutching the edge of a cliff. Dennis Viollet made it 5-4; United had two goals disallowed; Tommy Taylor shook the post. It seemed that Bilbao might hang on, but at last Taylor and Berry broke through to score. The Basques abandoned defence, and swept back into attack; yet their efforts were in vain, for United held out to win one of the finest of all European Cup-ties.

### ACHIEVEMENT

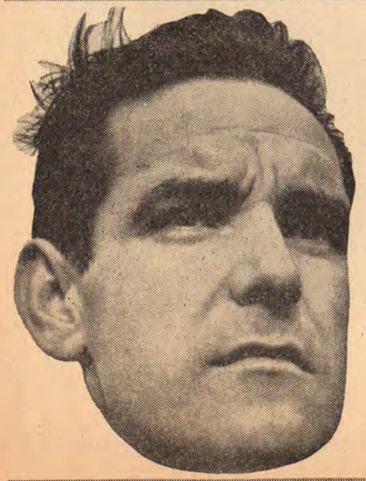
The 1950s saw Bilbao at their peak: they won the Spanish Cup on four occasions, 1950, 1955, 1956 and 1958, and carried off the League Championship in 1955-56. Their double success in this year was due mainly to outstanding performances by seven internationals—Carmelo, Mauri, Garay, Orue, Maguregui, Arieta and Gainza.

Scolron Carmelo, whose handling of the ball sometimes puts him in world class, became the first foreign goalkeeper to save a penalty at Wembley—for Spain against England in 1955. Likewise Jesus Garay is no stranger to British fans, having played against all the four home international sides. An extremely versatile performer, he has been picked for his country in three positions and has filled five positions for Bilbao—left-back, centre-half, left-half, outside-left and inside-right. His transfer to Barcelona in 1960 for over £30,000 was a great blow to his old club, who have not found it easy to replace him.

### TREMENDOUS

Mauricio Mauri, the Mighty Midget, makes up for his 5 ft. 6 in. with great speed and strength in the tackle. A tremendous shot, he figured in all Bilbao's successful teams during the second half of the last decade. His usual partner at wing-half, Jose Maguregui, often followed him into attack, delighting the Basque crowd with his forays into the opposing penalty area. This sometimes left Jose Orue with a difficult job at full-back, but his speed and powers of interception made him one of the outstanding defenders in northern Spain. He had a great game in Bilbao's 1-0 victory over Seville in the 1956 Cup Final at Madrid.

Two years later, on June 29, 1958, Atletico returned to Madrid for another Cup Final—this time against mighty Real at Chamartin.



*** THE LIONS of the NORTH**

**ATLETICO BILBAO**

**FORMED: 1898; the oldest club in Spain.**

**GROUND: Estadio San Mames, opened in 1913.**

**COLOURS: Red and white striped shirts, black shorts.**

**LEAGUE CHAMPIONS: 1929-30, 1930-31, 1933-34, 1935-36, 1942-43, 1955-56.**

**CUP-WINNERS: 1903, 1904, 1910, 1911, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1921, 1923, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1956, 1958.**

**On the left: Jesus Garay, the Barcelonan centre-half who was formerly one of the stars of the Atletico Bilbao team.**

**A recent team group picture of Atletico Bilbao, the oldest club in Spain who have been League winners on six occasions and who have won the Spanish Cup twenty times. Their colourful story is told on these pages. (O.)**

Their 2-0 victory over the European Champions caused a sensation throughout Spain, and it was a personal triumph for Pirru Gainza. Gainza, captain of Bilbao and Spain for many years, had been with the club since 1939: he could have wished for no finer achievement to mark the end of a great career.

The outside-left is, of course, Bilbao's most famous player, but Aguirre, their only current international—at 22—on the other flank, Zarra and Arieta must run him a close second. Telmo Zarra was the star centre-forward of the early post-war years, and the scorer of the goal which knocked England out of the 1950 World Cup competition. Although a great player, his value was often appreciated more by the Basques than by the selectors. When he was dropped two seasons later for the match with Argentina, over five hundred fans made a protest march through Madrid to demonstrate outside the Association offices. However, his successor for both club and country turned out to be another Basque, Ignacio Arrieta, who is as fond of rifle shooting as he is of shooting at goal.

Real Madrid and Tottenham Hotspur have both shown that money, spent wisely, can bring success; but to Atletico Bilbao the birthplaces of the men they sign means more to them than the number of cups on the mantlepiece or the number of spectators clicking through the turnstiles. Their players are all drawn from the northern provinces which encompass the regional capital of Bilbao itself, and have a total population of little more than a million.

It is this fact alone that makes an Atletico revival certain, despite the gloomy relegation forecasts which have come from many a Spanish critic. For Bilbao have a great club spirit, unrivalled in Spain, and probably anywhere in the world. As long as the players care more for the club than for the money they earn, El Atletico will survive and prosper, and as long as they prosper there is hope for the future of a real sporting spirit in Association Football.

# COLD WAR BETWEEN PRESS AND MALTA F.A.

by REM SACCO

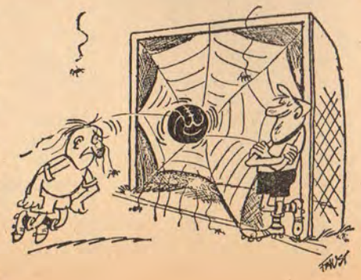
**RELATIONS between the Malta F.A. and the Press are far from normal. Usual full publicity was not given to the Malta versus Norway match by a section of the Press and this certainly was one of the factors for a loss of £800 from the match. The bad weather throughout the day did not help matters.**

**Only a representative of the local broadcasting system was then invited for the dinner given in honour of the Norwegian Party. No member of the Press was present. The game itself ended in a 1-1 draw.**

**The Hungarian team Tatabanja which was going to play five games in Malta during the Christmas Tourney has had to cancel its journey and arrangements have been made with the Yugoslav club Sarajevo to step in lieu. The Yugoslavs are in the middle of their League table.**

**At the same time the Tripolitanian club Ittihad is to be in Malta to play two matches against local teams.**

**Recently an unusual case cropped up before the Malta F.A. Council where a player and a Club Secretary were suspended six months each.**



**Defender Charlie Mackay of Valletta, registered as an Amateur signed on for Floriana and played some league matches with the club as also the two games in the European Cup of Cups against Ujpest of Hungary.**

**Valletta lodged a protest, maintaining that though the player was registered as an Amateur, the original registration form was one of a Professional.**

**The Council did not uphold this protest but charged both the player and the Valletta Football Club with irregularities.**

**Valletta wanted to appeal to F.A. London, but the latter replied that once Malta is affiliated to F.I.F.A., they have nothing to do in the matter.**

**When the case for irregularities came up before the Council, player Mackay and the Secretary of the Valletta Football Club were both found guilty and suspended six months each.**

Irish Cup semi-final between Crusaders and Glenavon last season shows Milligan supported by Wilson of Crusaders clearing the ball. Both players have played for the Irish League.

# N. IRELAND'S DRAW FLATTERS

***COLIN McALPIN** says that Northern Ireland need to think again*

A FEW days after the England-Ireland international in London some keen Belfast fan wrote to a leading English newspaper and said that these games should be scrapped as we (Ireland) liked a bit of opposition. Far be it from me to dampen spirits and although Ireland did manage a draw against an England side that was, to say the least, shocking, they were not so brilliant themselves. It was rather a case of Ireland not being so good but England being so bad.

Of the eleven workers fielded, there were only about five who came anywhere near good performances. After a slow, nervous start, young Coleraine 'keeper, Vic Hunter, showed that he was certainly worth his "cap". So now Ireland have four 'keepers to call upon, Gregg, McClelland, Hunter and Crusaders Jack Milligan who could have been in against England if injury had not prevented it. Blanchflower was a great worker and never let up for the whole game, it looks as though a certain Mr. Wm. A. Wright had better worry about his 105 "caps". Perhaps McIlroy's game will silence his critics once and for all. More than once has somebody been heard to say on the Windsor Park terraces, "Time we got rid of him".

There is one fault with Jimmy which I, personally, find rather annoying. Why must he bring the game to a standstill so that he can juggle with the ball? Get it across, and hope there is somebody in the centre to score.

Hubert Barr (Linfield) had a quiet game but, taking into consideration the fact that he is only an amateur, he certainly did not let his country down.

All in all, it was a good game (from the moral point of view, at any rate) for Ireland. Now they can boast a win against Greece and a draw against England, that, I suppose, will have to do for the time being.

There is some talk in home circles that there is too great a time lag between the England game at Wembley and the Wales match—true, but who else can be played? Most other countries are either getting ready for Chile or smarting over the fact that they won't be at the World Cup finals.

At the time of writing the City Cup has been won by Linfield, who slipped near the end of the chase but went on to collect that cup. Now the Irish League goes into full swing with a few months' hopes and fears to come. It was unfortunate that Linfield could not take part in the European Cup owing to political troubles. The question raises itself on this point. Is it worth all that bother of playing a league's fixtures to find that politics bar the way to riches?

Nobody in his right mind would even attempt to pick a winner at such an early stage. I have a feeling (only a feeling) that Linfield could well be in front when it is all over. Over at the other side of the city Glentoran seem too unsteady to stick it out, though they could be up in the top four come May. One of the most improved teams in the League this season are the poor relations of the city, Crusaders. If only they could keep up to their own standard set in the early part of the season—then, come May, they could be up with the winners. They have a vast collection of good footballers, "Bimbo" Weatherup, "Mousey" Brady, "Chopper" Pavis and the greatest centre-half in the Irish game today, big Albert Campbell. Place alongside these names, Jack Milligan, Matt Nixon, Jimmy McDonnell, Vic Wilson and Sammy Parkes and the odds seem greatly weighed in the Crues. favour. Still, as I say, at such an early stage, anything could happen.

Up in the North the challenge is not as strong as some people think. Berties Peacock's Coleraine have not got the power to stay winners for long periods and Derry City, even with ex-England star, Taylor, just do not come into the reckoning. Ballymena, too, are not really good enough to represent Northern Ireland in any European Cup.

It looks as if it will be the same old story all over again. Linfield winning the league, perhaps Portadown second and a fight to see who gets the honour of being third and fourth. One thing is certain, poor old Cliftonville will be the "strongest team in the league" and hold everybody up at the end. But there is not a man in Ireland who does not, even secretly, wish the Reds would win a cup. Perhaps some day—after all everything is possible, even that.

### FOR YOUR RECORDS—THE CURRENT DANISH ELEVEN

| Player | Club | Position | Age | Caps |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GAARDHOJE | Esbjerg | Goalkeeper | 23 | 3 |
| HELLBRANDT | B.K. Copenhagen | Right-back | 26 | 3 |
| JENSEN (P.) | Vejle | Left-back | 27 | 23 |
| HANSEN (B.) | Copenhagen 03 | Right-half | 28 | 24 |
| MOLLER-NIELSON | Odense B.K. | Centre-half | 23 | 3 |
| KROG | B.K. Copenhagen | Left-half | 26 | 6 |
| PEDERSEN | Aarhus | Outside-right | 28 | 49 |
| DANIELSEN | Odense 09 | Inside-right | 21 | 16 |
| MADSEN | Hellerup | Centre-forward | 27 | 10 |
| SORENSEN (O.) | B.K. Copenhagen | Inside-left | 24 | 3 |
| SORENSEN (J.) | B.K. Copenhagen | Outside-left | 25 | 29 |





## WORLD CUP GROUPS IN DETAIL

*Continued from page 15*

Austrian captain, Schwieger, equalised before the interval and in the second half the Austrians pulled steadily away to a three-one victory.

Pozzo relinquished his post soon after this and then Europe boiled over in conflict. Italy resumed international football in 1920 with a match against their first opponents—ten years before—and, again in Milan, again beat France by the unusual international score of nine goals to four. Obviously there was nothing negative about Italy's play then—although the following matches failed to confirm their goalscoring powers. A three-nil defeat by the Swiss in Berne and a home one-all draw with the Netherlands (whose goalkeeper bore the unlikely Dutch name of MacNeil!) made up the spring 1920 programme before the Olympics held in Belgium. This time the Italians cleared the first hurdle but only by beating Egypt by the odd goal in three, and in the next round went out to France by three goals to one. Consolation matches for the knocked-out nations likewise ended fifty-fifty—a win over Norway and a defeat by Spain.

### Successful run

Pozzo had no part in any of this campaigning—nor with the successful run of success from February, 1921, to April, 1923, when the Italians were undefeated with wins over France, Switzerland, Belgium twice and Germany and draws with the Netherlands, Switzerland twice, Austria twice, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. It was in the return match against Czechoslovakia played in Prague that Italy's complacent bubble was pricked as they crashed to a five-one defeat. Perhaps advisedly they played no further international matches in 1923 but January, 1924, and a home match against Austria did nothing to inflate their spirit with the Paris Olympics but a few months ahead. The result was Austria 4 Italy 0 and someone remembered Vittorio Pozzo and, for the second time, he was called in on the eve of an Olympic Games campaign.

A seven-one defeat by the Hungarians in Budapest early in April with the Olympics due to begin the following month was scarcely calculated to encourage the already dispirited Italians or to make Pozzo's task any easier. But again under his guidance the Italians were far from disgraced and, indeed, by beating Spain and Luxembourg without conceding a goal themselves were able to reach the quarter-final stage. Here they were beaten by the Swiss by the odd goal in three. Switzerland incidentally went on to reach the final before losing to Uruguay by three goals to nil. Uruguay and Italy who were to become the outstanding nations in the 'thirties in International Competitions did not meet in the 1924 Games incidentally.

As had happened after the 1912 Olympics, Pozzo soon drifted away from the manager's position after the 1924 Olympics although this time it was partly because of the deep personal unhappiness he was living through after the death of his wife that kept him from active participation in the course of Italian football until 1929. In the intervening five years the national side had a roughly equal share of good and poor results—beating France but failing to Portugal, generally getting the edge over Switzerland but still falling before the Czechs and Hungarians. In this period incidentally they played a home game against the Irish Free State (Republic of Ireland) but they had yet to take on the big boys of Britain.

The 1928 Olympics in Amsterdam brought their best competitive results to that date. In the First Round they gained their customary victory over France and although they nearly made a hash of the next match against Spain—trailing one-nil at half-time, equalising in the second half and then holding the draw in extra time, they made no mistake in the replay and sailed home by seven goals to one to reach the semi-final, and to come up against the Olympic holders, Uruguay. The replay against Spain meant that, although there was the same interval of time (three days) between matches for both Italy and Uruguay, the Italians had played an *extra* match and that may have made for just the slight difference between the two goals they scored in the semi-final and the three scored by the Uruguayans. The Italians had their crumb of comfort two days later when they easily beat the Egyptians in the bronze medal match by eleven goals to three.

### Professionalism

By 1928, however, the blatant professionalism of many football nations that still played in the Olympics could barely be concealed and it was clear that winning the Olympics title meant little in relation to claims to be regarded as world football champions. In fact with the British nations only represented by their amateur players that had long been true even if the Olympic winners themselves tried to forget it.

It was then with the World Cup just around the corner that Vittorio Pozzo again resumed virtually sole command of the Italian national side in 1929. He remained in control for twenty further years in which Italy firmly established herself amongst the leading football nations of the world. This is well authenticated by the record-books as much as by the personal stories of those best qualified to recall world football in the 'thirties.

*Continued on page 37*

## AUSTRALIAN LEAGUE THRILLS

Prague full-back Ken Hiron takes the ball off the feet of Canterbury-Marrickville centre-forward John Watiss during an exciting League game in Australia. Prague scored a last minute goal to give them a 3-2 victory. (O.)

## PERSONALITY PIECE: WERNER LIEBRICH

by ERIC BATTY

**This is the story of Werner Liebrich, the German centre-half who was virtually unknown before the 1954 World Cup and who emerged from it as a giant. At 35, he is still with FC Kaiserslautern, having earned sixteen full caps and taken part in five "finals" of the complicated German championship.**

# GIANT OF A CENTRE-HALF

WHEN Western Germany beat Hungary in the final of the 1954 World Cup in Switzerland it was completely against the weight of "expert" advice. The great Hungarians were everybody's favourite—and having already beaten Germany 8-3 in the qualifying round they were all set to win by a street. Admittedly the Hungarians put up their worst performance in four years and had some atrocious luck with their finishing, but if it is true that a team plays as well as the opposition allows, it goes a long way to explaining the reason for the surprise result. If you are not satisfied with this explanation I can give you another . . . Werner Liebrich, who was virtually unknown when this series began and bestrode the final like a giant.

That Liebrich found a place in the German side at all was more than a little fortunate but of his worth in the final there can be no doubt. Where other centre-halves had been teased and tormented into making mistakes; where others had been drawn out of position by the wily Hidegkuti to leave gaps that Kocsis and Puskas exploited to the full, Liebrich mastered them all. Refusing to be drawn, he stood barring the direct approach to goal and though the Hungarians switched and shuffled their attack he seemed to know instinctively where the final pass would come. Liebrich was magnificent—and on this single showing I rated him the best centre-half of the 1950s.

### Followed

Like many other great players Werner Liebrich has been a one club man. Following his elder brother Ernst, he joined 1st FC Kaiserslautern when he was still at school and today at 35 he is still there after earning 16 full caps and appearing five times in the final of the complicated German championship. To over-emphasise his loyalty may well be a mistake for soon after the 1954 World Cup, he was approached by AC Milan who were prepared to pay a record fee for a centre-half to play him in their all star team of that time.

Liebrich it appeared was all set to go, when he was put out of the game with a knee injury that not only stopped the proposed transfer but threatened to keep him out of the game for good. Over three seasons he was able to play in only a handful of games and while he has been re-established for eighteen months at club level his international career is over.

Serving his apprenticeship in the "Fritz Walter Elf" it was inevitable that Liebrich would often play before the German team manager Sepp Herberger who had to keep in touch with the form of Kaiserslautern's international stars. At that time 1st FCK were the terror of German football, setting up goalscoring records everywhere and demonstrating a standard that has never been matched by another German side in post-war football. Five times they won their way through to the championship final and twice —in 1951 and 1953—they were champions.

### Regular place

Representative honours were not difficult to gain, but a regular place in the national team was another thing altogether for the regular stopper Jupp Posipal of HSV gave nothing away. Despite Posipal's unwavering form, Liebrich was given a chance against Turkey in 1951 but although playing at their own Olympic Stadium in Berlin they lost 2-1 and Liebrich was one of the players to be axed. A year later he gained another chance but again Germany were beaten 3-1 by France and from then on he was always under Posipal's shadow.

There were no more chances for Liebrich until just a few weeks before the World Cup began, when he was given a place in a weak team that met the Saar yet while it was difficult for any defender to shine against such opposition, Mr. Herberger included him among his 22 for Switzerland.

For the first World Cup match v. Turkey, Liebrich was out, but for the second he was one of seven reserves that played in Herberger's "dummy run" against Hungary. Then in the play-off against Turkey, Posipal suffered a slight knock and had to be left out of the quarter-final match with Yugoslavia. This was Liebrich's chance and he did so well that for the semi-final, Sepp Herberger preferred to leave him in the middle and use Posipal at right-back where three players, Retter, Bauer and Laband had failed to satisfy. After that the defence remained unchanged for the semi-final and final.

As he stood in the rain before the final in Berne, Liebrich had played in only six internationals, yet two hours later he was a national hero and an established star.

### "Stopper"

The Germans have always referred to the centre-half as the "stopper" but to describe Liebrich in this way would be grossly unjust. Certainly he was not an accomplished ball player and relied far more on intuition and positioning than being able to beat an opponent with a feint but it is a fact that Liebrich seldom put a clearance away wildly. Every ball was nodded or prodded to the feet of a colleague in midfield and against such exalted opposition as he faced in Berne this was no mean achievement.

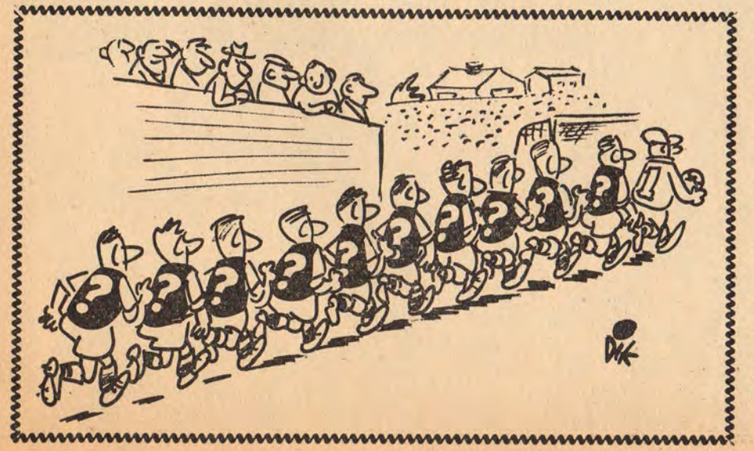
In the final, the Hungarians tried everything. Hidegkuti, Puskas and Kocsis each had a spell as spearhead. Kocsis of the "golden head" soared high into the air to meet centres that were intercepted by Liebrich; Puskas, whose electric bursts through the middle and flashing shots had turned many a hard fought game, found his path blocked by the flaxen haired "stopper".

Hidegkuti, the celebrated withdrawn centre-forward, was not so much a leader from behind as an intelligent player who knew when to withdraw and create space by attracting a bewildered centre-half to him, and when to go through looking for a scoring pass. What part Sepp Herberger played in prompting Liebrich that day is not known, but if it was the team manager's decision to stay in the centre Liebrich read the game to perfection.

### Owner

Today Liebrich owns a small restaurant in Kaiserslautern and at week-ends he turns out for FCK in their attempt to regain one of the top places in the South Western League. If I have dwelt too long on the 1954 World Cup Final I do not apologise for this was the highlight of his brilliant but brief international career. Later I was to see Liebrich play many fine games, but until that day at Wankdorf I had never seen him, and I well remember meeting a friend outside the stadium who had been sitting on the other side of the ground. What do you think he asked as we vainly tried to shelter under a tree from the pouring rain, "Who were the best players?"

"Fritz Walter," I replied—"and that German centre-half Liebrich, he was great!"





**RAYMOND DEBISSCHOP** *unveils some interesting facts on Belgium*

# ONLY TWELVE WINNERS

**Many readers were kind enough to write in concerning the wrongly captioned Hungary-East Germany photograph in last month's issue. There were two almost identical pictures, one from this match and another involving Hungary and Wales. It was the latter picture we used.**

A FEW facts of some interest to readers come from Belgium and are appended here covering the championship up to the commencement of the current season.

Since the first Sunday in September of last year, the 59th edition of the Belgium championship began. It originated way back in 1895. Yet there have only been twelve clubs inscribed on the title of this competition during this time.

### ELEVEN HONOURS

The club holding the record number of victories as far as championship titles are concerned is Union Saint Gilloise with eleven actual honours. Second come S.C. Anderlecht with eight—all of which were gained during the last sixteen years—Beerschot A.C. (seven), Racing C.B. (six), Daring C.B. (five), F.C. Liegeois (five), C.S. Brugeois (three), F.C. Malinois (three), Lierse S.K. (three), Antwerp (three), Standard (two) and F.C. Brugeois (one).

Only two clubs of those twelve are no longer in the top bracket of Belgian football. F.C. Malinois are now in Division Two and Racing C.B. are at present in the Third Division.

There have been thirty-four clubs in the "elite" division since the commencement of the sixteen post-war seasons. During terms 1945-6 and 1946-7, the top division which was called the Honour Division involved nineteen clubs.

F.C. Diest, newly promoted this season with C.S. Brugeois, are in the Division for the first time in their entire history. Their story has been one of considerable spectacle and rapid rise. They were only founded in 1952 and by 1954 had reached Division Two. Two years later, however, the club found themselves back in the Third Division but only for a year. In 1957 Second Division status was regained.

### ROMANTIC CAREER

Patro Eisden who stayed in the First Division for only one season, 1960-1, also had a romantic career. Founded in 1942 they were promoted in 1950. Two years later Division Three status was attained. In 1956 the club had risen to Division Two. Then, of course, the First Division was reached as previously stated although the experience was a comparatively short one.

Only six clubs have kept the First Division tag since the end of the war. They are: S.C. Anderlecht, Antwerp F.C., Beerschot A.C., La Gantoise, F.C. Liegeois and Standard C.L.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## More Classified Results

● CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

**DECEMBER 6**

**Wales Under-23** (0) **0**
**Scotland Under-23** (0) **0**

**Wales:** Millington; England, Green; Lucas, Rankmore, Hole; Jones (B.), Moore, Blore, Williams (H.), Roberts.
**Scotland:** Ogston; Fraser, Aitken; Gabriel, McNeill, Roberts; Henderson, Penman, Hughes, Gilzean, Robertson.

**DECEMBER 9**

**Chile** (2) **5** (Landa, Fouilloux, Sanchez 2, Sepulveda)
**Hungary** (0) **1** (Tichy)

**Chile:** Escuti; Valdes, Lepe; Rodriguez, Cruz, Sepulveda; Moreno, Toro, Landa, Fouilloux, Sanchez.
**Hungary:** Grosics; Matrai, Dalnoki; Bundsak, Sipos, Solymosi; Gorocs, Zvik, Albert, Tichy, Fenyvesi.

**DECEMBER 10**

**France** (1) **1** (Heutte)
**Spain** (0) **1** (Ruiz)

**France:** Bernard; Wendling, Rodzik; Maryan, Lerond, Ferrier; Wisnieski, Muller, Skiba, Heutte, Van Sam.
**Spain:** Araquistain; Piquer, Miera; Zoco, Santamaria, Pachin; Zaldua, Del Sol, Di Stefano, Ruiz, Gento.

**Spain B** (2) **3** (Adelardo, Marcelino, Bueno)
**France B** (0) **2** (Rustichelli, Lafranceschina)

**Spain B:** Pesuto; Echevarria, Reija; Paquito, Etura, Jose Luis; Zaballa, Adelardo, Marcelino, Guillot, Bueno (Fuste).
**France B:** Colonna; Kaelbel, Chorda; Herbin, Cornu, Stako; Rustichelli, Guillas, Bruey, Lafranceschina, Stievenart.

**Luxembourg** (0) **0**
**France B** (1) **2** (Fulgenzy, Sauvage)

**Luxembourg:** Steffen; Brenner, Hoffmann (J.); Fiedler, Brosius, Konter; Bauer, Schmit, Hoffmann (N.), Schneider, Bach.
**France B:** Samoy; Polonia, Placzek; Michelin, Ludo, Chiarelli; Breny, Roubaud, Keller, Fulgenzy, Sauvage.

**DECEMBER 16**
**World Cup Match**

**France** (0) **0**
**Bulgaria** (0) **1** (Jakimov)

**France:** Bernard; Wendling, Rodzik; Maryan, Lerond, Ferrier; Wiesnieski, Muller, Skiba, Heutte, Van Sam.
**Bulgaria:** Naidenov; Rakerov, Metodiev; Diomv, Dimitrov, Kovatchev; Diev, Velitchov, Iliev, Kolev, Jakimov.


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# European fixtures

## League games for the month of February

*Continued from page 24*

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25**

Tura L'hafen v. FK Pirmasens; FC Kaiserl v. Neunkirchen; Kreuznach v. SV Saar 05; TuS Neuendorf v. VfR Kaiserl; Eintracht Trier v. SC Ludwigshafen; BSC Oppau v. FSV Mainz.

### WEST

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4**

FC Schalke 04 v. Meidericher SV; Westfalia v. FC Koln; Duisberg v. Preuben Munster; Schw-W. Essen v. Marl-Huls; Viktoria Koln v. Fortuna; M'Gladbach v. RW Oberhausen; Hamborn v. Alem. Aachen; Bor. Dortmund v. SV Sodingen; Viktoria v. Dusseldorf.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11**

SV Sodingen v. FC Schalke; FC Koln v. Hamborn; Marl-Huls v. Westfalia; Preuben Munster v. Schw-W. Essen; Oberhausen v. Viktoria Koln; Dusseldorf v. Dortmund; Meidericher v. M'Gladbach; Alem-Aachen v. Duisberg.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18**

FC Schalke 04 v. Alem-Aachen; M'Gladbach v. FC Koln; Westfalia v. Oberhausen; Viktoria Koln v. Preuben Munster; Duisburg v. Schw-W. Essen; Fortuna v. Meidericher; Dortmund v. Marl-Huls; Hamborn v. SV Sodingen.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25**

FC Koln v. FC Schalke 04; Meidericher v. Westfalia; Preuben Munster v. Dortmund; Schw-W. Essen v. Hamborn; Marl-Huls v. Viktoria Koln; Oberhausen v. Fortuna; Alem-Aachen v. M'Gladbach; SV Sodingen v. Duisburg.

### BELGIUM

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4**

Liegeois v. Diest; Eendr. Aaist v. Anderlecht; Daring CB v. Lierse SK; Charleroi v. Waterschei; Brugeois v. Antwerp; St. Truldense v. Standard; St-Gilloise v. RCS Brugeoise; Beerschot v. La Gantoise.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11**

Waterschei v. Diest; Liegeoise v. Charleroi; Endr. Aalst v. Daring CB; Brugeoise v. St. Truldense; St-Gilloise v. Beeschot; Antwerp v. RCS Brugeoise; Lierse v. Standard; Anderlecht v. La Gentoise.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18**

Daring CB v. St-Gilloise; RCS Brugeoise v. Anderlecht; Diest v. Lierse; Beerschot v. Waterschei; St. Truldense v. Antwerp; Charleroi v. Brugeoise; La Gentoise v. Liegeois; Standard v. Eendr Aalst.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25**

Antwerp v. Diest; Eendr Aalst v. Charleroi; Liegeoise v. Daring CB; St-Gilloise v. St. Truldense; Brugeoise v. Beerschot; Waterschei v. RCS Brugeoise; Anderlecht v. Standard; Lierse v. La Gentoise.

### MALTA

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3**

St. Patrick's v. Valetta.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4**

B'kara v. Hibernians.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10**

Floriana v. St. George's.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11**

Hamrun v. Sliema Wanderers.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17**

Hibernians v. Floriana.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18**

Valetta v. B'kara.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24**

Sliema Wanderers v. St. Patrick's.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25**

St. George's v. Hamrun.

### ITALY

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4**

Atalanta v. Lecco; Bologna v. Spal; Fiorentina v. Catania; Milan v. Inter. Milan; Padova v. Mantova; Palermo v. Sampdoria; Roma v. Lanerossi Vicenza; Torino v. Juventus; Udinese v. Venezia.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11**

Atalanta v. Bologna; Catania v. Juventus; Fiorentina v. Palermo; Mantova v. Lanerossi Vicenza; Milan v. Venezia; Padova v. Sampdoria; Roma v. Lecco; Spal v. Inter. Milan; Torino v. Udinese.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18**

Catania v. Padova; Inter. Milan v. Udinese; Juventus v. Palermo; Lanerossi Vecenza v. Bologna; Lecco v. Milan; Mantova v. Torino; Sampdoria v. Atalanta; Spal v. Fiorentina; Venezia v. Roma.

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25**

Bologna v. Catania; Fiorentina v. Mantova; Inter. Milan v. Juventus; Lanerossi Vicenza v. Spal; Palermo v. Padova; Roma v. Milan; Torino v. Atalanta; Udinese v. Sampdoria; Venezia v. Lecco.

### WALES

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3**

Abergavenny v. Haverfordwest; Brecon v. Barry; Ebbw Vale v. Aberystwyth; Lovell's v. Caerau; Newport v. Llanelly; Pembroke v. Ton Pentre; Cardiff Cors. v. Merthyr.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10**

Barry v. Ton Pentre; Haverfordwest v. Ebbw Vale; Lovell's v. Brecon; Merthyr v. Aberystwyth; Milford v. Abergavenny; Ponterdawe v. Pembroke; Pontllanfraith v. Caerau.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17**

Brecon v. Llanelly; Caerau v. Swansea; Gwynfi v. Cardiff City; Pembroke v. Pontllanfraith; Ponterdawe v. Aberystwyth; Cardiff Cors. v. Milford.

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24**

Caerau v. Ponterdawe; Llanelly v. Ton Pentre; Lovell's v. Aberystwyth; Merthyr v. Abergavenny; Milford v. Gwynfi; Newport v. Cardiff City; Cardiff Cors. v. Pembroke; Swansea v. Brecon.

# *EIRE'S BIGGEST MONEY SPINNER*

**TOM MULDOWNEY** *reveals the bubbling enthusiasm over Eire's blue riband*

IT is cup-time in Eire and the draw for the blue-riband pushes league football on to the sideline. The hiatus in points gathering is welcomed by club and player alike. It affords a refreshing diversion from the weary routine of week-end league fare. Not that cup-combat is easier. On the contrary it is more exacting, with close marking and razor tackling the order of the day. Only the strongest survive in the burning cauldron of knock-out competition. Yet players thrill to it, spectators love it. The glamour and excitement becomes infectious. The bubbling enthusiasm so apparent on grounds where a cup-tie is awaited is unmistakable.

There is magic in the cup, and money too. Despite the introduction of many gimmicks it is still the biggest money spinner of all. It is also the great leveller. How often have the mighty fallen, and the small fry transcend the dizzy heights? Form, league position and reputation count for nought, as giant jousts minnow on the trail to every footballer's dream: a cup medal.

Of the forty competitions played to date Dublin clubs won twenty-seven. This is understandable with six of Eire's twelve premier clubs domiciled in the capital. City clubs kept fifteen finals to themselves and shared twenty with their country cousins. In short, only five deciders have been without a Dublin team.

The longest period of metropolitan supremacy started with Drumcondras win in 1927. They beat Bridville and became the first and to date only non-league team to take the trophy. It ended in 1934 with Cork beating St. James Gate 2-1, the first score by a losing finalist for six years.

### Thirteen Successes

Shamrock Rovers, Eire's champion cup club with thirteen successes from eighteen appearances, are the only team to win out in successive years. Five in a row from 1929 to 1933 during the palmy days of Bob Fullam, John Joe Flood and Kruger Fagan. Two doubles in 1944, 1945 and with Coad's cultured colts in 1955 and 1956.

Their nearest rivals, Drumcondra, are a long way behind with five triumphs from nine deciders. Incidentally, Rovers' leanest spell started against Drums in 1948, Jimmy Collins saving a late penalty, and ended seven years later with a Liam Tuoghy goal, Drums again being the victims.

The figure thirteen is familiar in Irish cup history. Thirteen finals have ended all square, thirteen with a score of 1-0 and again thirteen at 2-1. Only one final was scoreless: Rovers and Bohs in 1929. Seven years later Bohs defeated Dundalk 4-3 in the highest scoring final of all time. What luck to score thrice and finish on the losing side.

### The only club

Limerick are the only club who have never reached the final. Cork Celtic's name is also missing, but in 1953 as Evergreen United they lost to Raich Carter's Cork Athletic in the only all Cork final on record.

Will this be Limerick's year to break their cup duck? The Shannonsiders have never played better football and ardent supporters of the Blues are loud in their praise of the work done, both on and off the field by ex-Blackpool idol, Ewan Fenton.

Holder of an English medal won in the famous "Matthews" final Ewan is pinning his hope on pure football. No longer are Market Field patrons seeing hit and miss stuff. Win or lose the ball is on the carpet and with this plan the cup could come across the Shannon and give Ewan an Irish partner for his English medal.

What chance St. Patricks emulating Rovers and retaining the "big pot". They have restored last year's captain Tommy Dunne to his International right-half berth and signed the free scoring Norris from St. James Gate in an effort to plug two gaping gaps in an otherwise sound combination.

The Inchicoremen have the happy knack of keeping their best form for cup ties as two victories in the last three years indicates. Shelbourne, the oldest professional club and the one with the biggest following, never have much cup luck.

They waited seventeen years for their first success, achieved by the immortal Sacky Glen. After a lifetime of cup glory with Rovers Sacky moved to the "Reds" and set Ringsend alight with a goal thousands never saw: a free-kick minutes after the start, before the Sligo defence had time to blink. Twenty-one years and three failures later bonfires burned again, only this time Shelbourne's success was a triumph for youth. A teenage eleven thwarted Charlie Tully from adding an Irish medal to his large Scottish collection.

### A New chapter

Ringmahon Rovers, a Cork junior club, have written a new chapter in cup history by qualifying for this year's competition at the first attempt. Eight members of this young team have played together since schooldays, so team work is their strong point. Two players, goalkeeper Bobbie Brohan and attack leader George Clifford have played in the League of Ireland.

Their chances of success must rank at a million to one but the chance is there and that is the secret of the magic of the cup.

So the stage is set; let battle commence.




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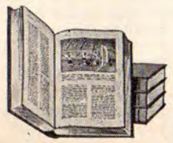

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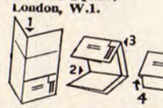

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# FACE LIFTS BY NEXT SEASON?

**JACK ROLLIN** *reviews the current English season and its prospects*

AS the second half of the season is now well under way, it is still not certain whether the good re-organising intentions of the Football League and the Football Association, will come to anything. Unfortunately similar situations in the past have led to nothing. Again the blame for lack of progress must be laid at the feet of the clubs themselves, for in their hands lies the power to change the course of the soccer future of the country.

In the past they have shown themselves against any form of change that constitutes a major reversal of established ideas. The time has long since passed when action should have been taken to improve the presentation and form of the game and 1962 could be the last opportunity to re-organise before disaster sets in.

Admittedly the task facing the clubs is an unenviable one. They must attempt to please a public interested in the majority, by one sole fact: winning teams only are worth any support of much consequence. Added to this rather poor reflection on the active interest in the professional game, is that unless these same winning teams have a chance of a championship title or are in the running for promotion, there is even less support here!

Much is heard these days of the changing habits of the public and that one-time soccer fans are becoming more selective. They demand first-class entertainment. Yet they are content it seems to sit and watch on television the type of programme — and in many cases actual old films—that emptied the cinemas and kept these same people at their firesides in the first place. They will venture out when Bingo can be played but then that appeals more to the intellectuals. The family car is another menace.

No, the problems facing soccer are not minute or easily solved, but some positive steps must be taken before the start of next season. And with the state of some of the non-league competitions in the country, it would be as well to embrace the entire professional element under one banner and thereby stimulate interest all round.

Yet this is a subject for lengthy discussion. On to the actual business of playing the game we find Burnley still making progress at the head of the First Division with Everton maintaining their challenge. Tottenham, with the boost from Jimmy Greaves, have come back into the reckoning with a vengeance. Greaves following his sojourn in Italy has shown that he has not lost his scoring touch, but has been a well marked man and really has had little opportunity of showing his full potential.

Liverpool's lead in Division Two has been cut but Leyton Orient, the unfashionable London club have astounded their critics and are keeping well up with the leaders. Support for the club is not high, though. In Division Three, Portsmouth have ousted Bournemouth from the leadership, but Wrexham have strengthened their grip on Division Four.

The Christmas holiday period, normally one cluttered up with football on three of the days concerned, was shortened in that only on the Saturday and Boxing Day were matches played. Unfortunately the festive season coincided with bitterly cold weather and below zero temperatures. Nevertheless, attendances were reasonable in the circumstances.

It now appears likely that any large drop in crowds on last season will depend on the outcome of the wintry weather if it continues to be severe. Interest will taper off towards the end of the season apart from those clubs with either League promotion or Cup interests at stake. But naturally that is usual.

Should the weather affect the game seriously there is bound to be a further clamour for a winter break. But since soccer in the summer faces even more competition from outside entertainment than ever, this alternative prospect is not a pleasant one.

On a rather more futuristic note, Wembley Stadium is to have a face lift that will bring it by 1963 up to the pitch of perfection for accommodation. Manchester City, worried by loss of fans, have extended their seating capacity to lure back supporters. Other clubs are either exploring the possibilities of improving amenities or "thinking" about them. Ah! well. Floodlighting is becoming more universal and many clubs are improving existing facilities. But naturally not every ground can become Wembley Stadium in two years or so.

A few individual performances are worth noting at this stage. Jimmy Greaves celebrated his 200th first class goal by scoring against his old club Chelsea and retained his début record of having scored on each "initial" appearance with three for Spurs at Blackpool's expense.

Now a firm favourite back in his old surroundings, Stanley Matthews has rejuvenated Stoke City. Their playing record has improved and wherever Matthews has played, the attendances have improved. Herein lies a possible answer to retention of interest in the game. If Matthews could be loaned to each of the ninety-two clubs in turn for a short period, the effect would be most pronounced. Well there is no doubt that he will go on forever!

The competition's most consistent marksman plays for Scunthorpe United (at the moment at least as several First Division clubs are interested in him). He is Barry Thomas.

Talking of centre-forwards still it seems that the most suitable candidate for Chile is Gerry Hitchens, now with Inter-Milan in Italy. His boss, Helenio Herrera, continues to sing his praises. His latest comment places Hitchens in the "most dangerous leader in Italy" class—and he means it strictly in the football sense.


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**N.B.**



*World Cup Groups continued from page 31*

# Italy's easy path to the Cup Finals

Italy — together with the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay—stoutly campaigned for the honour of staging the First World Cup competition to be held in 1930. Uruguay with a population of only a couple of million had to commend them that they had been the winners of the two previous Olympics. They added that June and July, 1930, was in any case the time fixed for national celebrations of the hundredth anniversary of the Uruguayan Republic and a football festival could be happily incorporated in the celebrations—and they had the backing of the other aspiring South American nations. The honour of staging the first contest went to Uruguay—and the enthusiasm of many of the European nations seemed to evaporate until in the event only France, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Belgium represented the "old world"—Italy, you will note, were among the non-runners.

### Entries have grown

But not in 1934 when the competition—in its final stages—was contested in Italy. The number of entries had grown to 32 and there were twelve qualifying group contests to decide the sixteen countries for the final stages. Italy although the host country had themselves to qualify but not very arduously —a single home match against Greece a couple of months before the finals started in May, 1934. It goes into the World Cup match records but was really no more than a "warming-up" match—and a useful one since the Italians' four-nil victory re-affirmed their mastery after a 4-2 defeat by the Austrians earlier in the year. This defeat, however, came after a fine run—the Czechs beat Italy by the odd goal in three in Prague in October, 1932, and then, until the Austrian defeat, the Italian record ran: beat Hungary, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia; drew with England in Rome; beat Hungary and Switzerland.

It was not therefore altogether a surprise that it was Italy who became the second holders of the World Cup—they beat their old rivals Czechoslovakia 2-1 in extra time. The victory was regarded, sadly, as a triumph not only for Pozzo—who deserved the praise, but for Mussolini who did not. Football was being used deliberately for political propaganda by the Fascist régime —and already the import of "star" foreign players was being encouraged and their "naturalisation" assisted to enable them to appear in the Italian national side—as Monti and Orsi did in the 1934 World Cup side.

### Needed extra time

France staged the next World Cup in 1938 —Italy as the holders were exempted until the final stages and although they needed extra time to beat Norway by two-one in the First Round, had no difficulty in next beating France 3-1 to reach the semi-final. In this they were drawn against Brazil who had already captured the attention of the French fans by the brilliance of some of their play and the violence of too much of it! Their first match against Poland had ended 4-4 after ninety minutes in the course of which centre-forward Leonidas had scored a quick hat-trick, thrown off his boots because of the mud and been told by the referee to put them on again! In extra time the Brazilians got two more goals to Poland's one and they set forth to do battle (literally) against Czechoslovakia. Innumerable injuries, players sent off and carried off, and extra time still left the tie unresolved at one-all and two days later the warriors replayed. Brazil winning this time by two goals to one.

Italy waiting on the sidelines and conserving their resources had, in any case, a further gift from the gods when the very much over-confident Brazilians decided to leave out Leonidas from the semi-final match —in order to save him for the final! Italy blessed their good fortune, beat Brazil by two goals to one and then Hungary in the final to retain the World Cup.

Since the war Italy have continued to occupy a great deal of attention in the world of football but largely through the intense rivalry of the Italian club bosses in scouring the world for players *for their clubs*. The national side has suffered in consequence because even when by the process of naturalisation some of these stars have been put into the blue shirt of Italy they have lacked the heart that goes with genuine national, or local, pride. The importation of the stars themselves has not made for a higher level of play. Instead the same rivalry that sets the clubs competing fiercely for the services of foreign stars demands a playing policy of avoiding defeat before gaining victory. Add the fact that, for financial reasons more than anything else, the provincial clubs cannot enter the market for the foreign stars—at least not when they are at their best, but that they usually set out to bring the elite of Turin, Milan and Rome down to their own hacking, obstructive level in League matches and what from the quality of the players should be a very level of football becomes in fact a disappointment.

It is true that the brightest of the naturalised Italians will be for the 1962 World Cup finals returning to their home continent and probably eager to show off their greatness but even so it is difficult to rate Italy's chances very high.

Israel is, by contrast, a new country still in the process of building, economically, socially and politically, for the future. Football, not surprisingly since its roots are now deep in all the countries from whence came most of the people of the new state, has emerged as the number one sport. There is a National League of a dozen clubs, a Premier Division of 14 clubs (despite the name, secondary in importance to the National League) and a Second Division sub-divided into four sections of 16 clubs each.

### Lost all four

It was in 1954 that Israel made her World Cup in a group with Greece and Yugoslavia —and lost all four matches. In the 1956 Olympics Israel was paired with the Soviet Union (the ultimate winners in Melbourne) and not surprisingly lost both matches. In 1958 in the World Cup Israel had first to play Turkey in one of four Asian sub-groups but Turkey withdrew leaving Israel to play Indonesia, the winners of a second group, in what was in effect a semi-final—but this time Indonesia withdrew. Meanwhile Egypt, following the withdrawal of Cyprus, and Sudan, by beating Syria, had reached the other semi-final—at which stage Egypt withdrew. The way was then clear for Israel to meet Sudan to decide the Asian qualifier—and Sudan withdrew. Israel had thus advanced three stages without kicking a ball and it was ruled that they should be paired with one of the non-qualifiers from the European zone. Wales were the lucky country and, losing two-nil in both Tel-Aviv and Cardiff, Israel missed their chance of a place in the World Cup final stages.


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**France will not be at Chile for the World Cup finals. Their shock elimination by Bulgaria was one of the upsets of the qualifying tournament. Our correspondent tells how the French are still mourning their defeat. French enthusiasts cannot understand how the country which finished third in the 1958 competition is now out on a limb . . .**

# FRANCE ARE BEWILDERED

*by* ***JERRY WEINSTEIN***

IT is rare to see a player score five goals in an international match and in a World Cup eliminator at that. It happened to me just over five years ago at the Colombes Stadium outside Paris where France thrashed their traditional enemies the Belgians to the tune of 6-3 and Thadée Cisowski gave a brilliant display at centre-forward to find the net five times. Frequently injured, Ciso seemed doomed to end a Ted Drakish career a couple of years ago when one of Pibarot's first acts as Racing Manager was to put him on the transfer list. Unhappy seasons with Valenciennes followed and Ciso entered into a serious dispute over wages, for he was left out of the first team and paid a trifling retaining fee. After a long struggle he secured his transfer to unspectacular Nantes in Brittany, a middling Second Division club. At the end of November Nantes won the prize of the week for their exploit in defeating League leaders Grenoble at Grenoble.

Since Ciso arrived at Nantes, determined to show that he was not finished as a goal-scorer, Nantes have proved a remarkably consistent side. Part of the reason lies undoubtedly in the fact that Ciso renewed contacts with two former Racing club-mates and internationals Grillet and Guillot, both transferred from Paris at the beginning of this season. If I begin my article this month with a reference to Ciso it is because in the glamorised spotlight of football it is all too easy for a man to be ruthlessly thrust aside from the limelight and because it is a goal-scoring forward of Ciso's type that the French team lack at present. It is worth recalling that Ciso was leading goalscorer in the First Division in 1956, 1957 and 1959 and second in 1960, a rare consistency.

## MAIN FOCUS

Whilst most attention has been focused not unnaturally on the play-off of the World Cup eliminator with Bulgaria in Milan, a most important domestic decision has been taken in France. Indeed it may be the most important taken since professional football began here just thirty years ago. The number of clubs in the First Division will be reduced from twenty to eighteen at the end of the 1962-1963 season. Four teams will be relegated to the Second Division and only two teams will be promoted. Thereafter, there will be a three-up three-down system. It has not yet been decided if the Second Division will have twenty or twenty-two clubs.

These recent decisions of the French Football League are important because after the years of debate and hedging it seems as though the reality has at long last been recognised. The present French League system is now more viable in the 1960s than the Football League system. A reduction in the number of the leading professional clubs is a necessary preliminary to further pruning which will eventually enable the dozen best clubs to offer a serious challenge at international level and will also enable the few outstanding clubs to participate in the European League which will inevitably be born in the present decade.

Allied to these measures certain financial decisions were also taken by the French League which will have serious repercussions but which will undoubtedly also contribute to a sound modern League system. First of all there will be no more sharing of gate money between the clubs as from next season: each club will keep its home takings. This will clearly hit heavily some of the successful clubs of today which have small followings though in the long run it must be a salutary step. Secondly, and again from next season, a minimum financial guarantee will be required from clubs judged to be in questionable financial straits. I have already referred to the departure this season of Alès—for financial reasons—from the Second Division which reduced the number of clubs there to nineteen.

## AN OPEN CONTEST

With the high standard of play in many of the so-called amateur clubs the Second Division may well be eventually an open competition for there is a serious doubt as to whether the country can afford to have two professional leagues.

In preparation for their match with Bulgaria, France played a friendly match with Spain at Colombes and held a rather uninspired Spanish side to a 1-1 draw. Indeed the French might easily have won. With eight Real players in the side including the flying Gento and Di Stefano it is difficult to understand why the Spanish national side does not play better. They only just scraped through in their World Cup final eliminators against Morocco well organised by Nîmes Manager Kader Firoud. Unless somebody takes the Spaniards in hand before Chile even the local support which they will surely get will not help them to success. The French defence played extraordinarily well and André Lerond is settling in superbly as captain and centre-half. The attack, if at times brilliant, was somewhat unco-ordinated. Team Selector George Verriest had no hesitation in nominating the same side for the Bulgarian play-off: Bernard (Nîmes); Wendling (Reims), Rodzik (Reims); Maryan (Sedan), Lerond (Stade Français), Ferrier (St. Etienne); Wisnieski (Lens), Muller (Reims), Skiba (Stade Français), Heutte (Racing), Van Sam (Racing). Surprise of the side was the selection of bustling thirty-four-year-old Henri Skiba at centre-forward. But Verriest clearly has the same view as myself about the missing Ciso!

## AGAIN IN MOURNING

Alas and alack, Milan is now over and all France will once again go into mourning. Destroyed is the proud grandeur of the Fifth Republic before the puny might of Bulgaria. To Chile go another Eastern European country after a 1-0 play-off. I hereby propose that if the Chile competition is to be the first *world* series, then Sweden and France should be invited to take part in any event and thus for the first time there would be present representatives from all the world's leading football nations. More of France's defeat next month when the bitterness and disappointment of the moment have subsided and clear reflection can be given to what must be considered the surprise result of the international season.

**In preparation for the World Cup match against Bulgaria, France played a friendly match with Spain at Colombes and held a rather uninspired Spanish side to a 1-1 draw. Here is the French team: left to right (back): Wendling, Bernard, Maryan, Ferrier, Lerond, Rodzik; (front): Wisneiski, Muller, Skiba, Heutte, Van Sam. (Planet.)**




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